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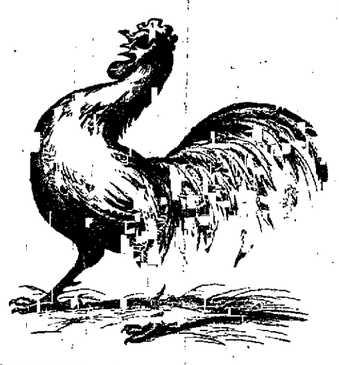

THE NEW ERA.

After Four Years of Experiment with Democratic Rule

Cleveland is Given Four Months' Notice to Vacate.

Cleveland Takes Philosophically of His Defeat.

Democratic Papers Generally Accept the Situation.

The Last Hope of Democratic Managers Destroyed.

Indiana, California and Nevada in the Republican Column.

Harrison Secures the Electoral Vote of West Virginia.

Cleveland Concedes His Defeat.

WASHINGTON, November 7.—The Post to-morrow will say: The president takes the result calmly and philosophically. He talked quite freely about the returns and the increased republican vote. He is willing to admit that his position on the tariff and the decided stand he took in favor of revenue reduction may have lost him a good many votes, but still maintained if it were to be done over again he would follow the dictates of his convictions. The president received no telegrams from the national committee until late in the afternoon. From what he has heard he concedes his defeat, and attributes his defeat to no one in particular.

Quay's Claims.

NEW YORK, November 7.—Senator Quay, chairman of the republican national committee, authorizes the following statement: The republicans on Tuesday carried by increased majority the states that were carried by Blaine in '84, and in addition have New York by a plurality of 15,000 and Indiana by a plurality of from 4000 to 6000. West Virginia is in doubt. General Harrison's election assured.

The Press on the Result.

NEW YORK, November 7.—The Evening Post says: "Returns received this morning leave no reasonable doubt of the election of the republican presidential ticket. Very little has been received from country districts of this state, but there is no reason at this writing to think that full returns will give a democratic plurality.

Following are the head lines of an extra to the Evening World: "Forum hope; it looked as if Illinois might extricate Cleveland, but later returns are more and more republican. You may as well call it President Harrison."

The Telegram says: So far the election of Harrison stands recorded as next to certain. New York has shifted to the republican column and made his victory certain if other states remain as they were in '84.

The Evening Sun says the latest dispatches indicate that the election of Harrison is assured beyond question. Corrected returns received from counties in the state has so far increased Harrison's plurality to 12,000. Vague dispatches have been received from Indiana and so far as they indicate anything they point to republican gains. Whatever doubt was raised by reports that Illinois had gone democratic was dissipated by later dispatches from Chicago, which say that the republican electoral ticket has a plurality not less than 20,000.

In Connecticut it is so close that the official count may be necessary to decide the contest, as has been the case in that state several times before. The unofficial returns received from about four small towns give Cleveland a plurality of 450. It is probable that he has carried the state by less than 500 votes.

An extra of the World (dem.) says: At seven o'clock the probabilities are that General Benjamin Harrison of Indiana has been chosen president of the nation, and Levi P. Morton of New York vice president. Returns thus far received indicate that the tariff reform issue has proven strongest in states so decidedly republican. In Illinois, Minnesota, Iowa and Nebraska the democratic tide made large gains upon the lines foreshadowed in the recent tariff debate in the house. These gains, though encouraging, have not been sufficient to offset the republican majorities of those states and have therefore been of no material advantage to the national democratic ticket. On the other hand the tariff issue has not proven strong in doubtful states, particularly New York. Democratic members of the ways and means committee have been re-elected. They represented solidly democratic districts in the main, however, though there can be no doubt of the popularity of the tariff issue among their constituents. From latest advices it is probable republican gains in the south and east will exceed expectations. A careful condition of congressional returns received at this hour would indicate that the republicans will control the next house by from eight to ten majority.

The Tribune says: The house of representatives in the 51st congress will be republican by 20 to 25 majority. Indications are this may be slightly increased. The New York delegation will stand 18 republicans, 16 democrats. In Connecticut the republicans gain two congressmen; in New Jersey they lose one. Some notable gains are recorded in the south, in Louisiana and Arkansas, and in the west in Missouri.

The Times says the democrats will have a majority in the 51st congress somewhat larger than in the 50th.

AUGUSTA, GA., November 7.—The Chronicle to-morrow editorially will say of the democratic defeat: The president's message, while it was honest and brave, caused this defeat. We regard the defeat of President Cleveland as a national calamity. This defeat does not show dissolution of the democratic party. Four years from last Tuesday our party will march to victory under the leadership of David B. Hill and some other democrat who is the nominee for president.

NEW YORK, November 8.—An extra World says: Chairman Brice of the democratic national executive committee concedes Harrison's election. Captain McClelland, chairman of the campaign committee, was the only member of the national committee at the headquarters this morning. He made an authoritative announcement of Brice's concession of a republican victory. The World puts California and Indiana in the republican column; gives Harrison 238 votes in electoral college.

In regard to the congressional situation an extra World says: If congress as well as the presidency lost? As belated returns from congressional districts come in the complexion of the next house grows more and more and doubtful. This is the most important and interesting of the questions of the campaign yet undecided. It is a possibility that the republicans may have control of the fifty-first congress. The democratic majority of 138 is dwindling away. Several estimates made by democrats in this city bring the margin down to two votes. Republicans are claiming that full returns will give them the house. This is improbable but a distinct possibility. There have been some surprising republican gains. Democratic St. Louis elected three republican congressmen. Republicans make apparently well based claims to gains in Michigan, but the democrats have gained in Virginia. New York's delegation is unchanged as to parties. The fact of the situation is there are enough districts yet uncertain to turn the house majority the other way.

NEW YORK, November 8.—Under the heading "Tariff Reform Deferred," the Times (free trade) says: Harrison and Morton have been elected president and vice president of the United States. The majority for the republican candidates in the electoral college will be one vote less than that cast in '84 for Cleveland and Hendricks. Harrison has carried New York, Indiana, California, Michigan and Colorado, all of which have been regarded as debatable states. The majority in this state for Harrison will not be far from 12,000. In Indiana it will be very small, but in Minnesota, Iowa and Michigan, where the interest manifested in the tariff question was relied upon to effect a considerable change in the vote, the republicans developed their full strength. It is estimated the pluralities on the national ticket are larger than those cast for Blaine in 1884. Connecticut gives a small majority for Cleveland. It showed marked democratic gains in manufacturing towns, where the question of tariff taxation was constantly and thoroughly discussed during the long campaign. New Jersey, a state greatly interested in manufacturing, not only more than doubled its democratic majority of 1884, but chooses a legislature that will return a democratic United States senator to succeed McPherson. Congressional elections were hotly contested, and the outcome of the battles in many districts is surprising. By a estimate of reports it appears the fifty-first congress will be controlled by the democrats by an extremely small majority, which may be wiped out altogether by corrected returns from Virginia and Arkansas. North Carolina and Michigan, in all of which states there are disputed results.

NEW YORK, November 8.—An extra edition of the Telegram, just out, says: "The air has now cleared so completely that the presidential votes can be fairly seen. Harrison, as our friend Cox would say, is 'thoroughly elected in every respect.' So sweeping indeed has been the victory that his majority in the electoral college will be at least 65. He has carried not only New York, but Indiana, Wisconsin and California by a safe majority.

Hoping Against Hope.

NEW YORK, November 7.—The Evening News (democratic), in a late extra, heads up its election matter thus: "Not yet settled. Cleveland depending on Illinois and California. New York state probably republican. Connecticut and Indiana both democratic. Result of the election for president is still in doubt. Democrats claim Illinois, California and Nevada, which would elect Cleveland without New York. The democrats have undoubtedly carried New Jersey, Connecticut and Indiana. It looks as if New York state had been carried by the republicans. As returns from republican counties begin to pour in state returns show Harrison's plurality to be about 8,000 in this state, but many of the counties are estimated.

Captain McClellan, secretary of the campaign committee, has telegraphed the state committees of Illinois and Wisconsin for latest returns. Both states are still in doubt. The national committee does not concede New York to the republicans. No returns have been received to show anything more than that the states of Illinois, Connecticut and Indiana have been won. California, the News says, is very favorable to the democrats and in Illinois there is a firm claim for the democratic presidential as well as gubernatorial ticket.

CHICAGO, November 7.—In the News are these editorial expressions: We concede no just yet. Cleveland has in a probability lost the state of New York, but there is a cheerful prospect that he may yet have a majority of the electoral votes. The republicans claim everything while the latest returns positively insure the states of Indiana, New Jersey and Connecticut for the democracy. This gives the democracy 188 out of the necessary 201 votes, with California 6, Nevada 3 and Illinois 23 as doubtful. Illinois is almost certain to elect a democratic governor, and the national committee does not give up for Cleveland.

Brice Dissatisfied with the Result.

NEW YORK, November 7.—The Evening World extra quotes Chairman Brice of the democratic national committee as having said: "We concede nothing; and from latest returns there is a fair indication that Cleveland has carried New York." Following this in the World extra is this: "This is what they say at the national democratic headquarters, and it was given out as the official utterance of the national committee to a crowd of anxious visitors who thronged the parlors this morning in search of the latest news. The statement is based upon the fact that corrected returns from interior counties of the state show a large cutting down of earlier Harrison gains, and many counties whose plurality had already been given purporting to be in full are still found to be incomplete. Especially is this true, it is claimed, in Kings county, where it is said there will be a big shave before the count is complete. When it was learned that Illinois and Wisconsin might be close states, as well as Indiana and Connecticut, telegrams were sent to chairmen of the state committees in each state.

Mr. Deforest was the only one at the democratic state committee rooms. He said: "We are not in as bad shape as we were on the day of the election of 1886. We concede nothing. We have wired to every county for revised returns. We receive them daily and claim the state. There are errors in the Kings county returns, now extensive but unknown. The county will be looked after."

At republican headquarters Colonel Quay said: "I can't say anything until it is all over. Of course Harrison is elected and has uncontestedly carried New York state. I am told that an attempt has been made by the democrats in Kings county to steal the state, but they can't do it."

In the same issue of the World which contains the above, in double leaded type and over from an earlier edition are these words, apropos of Cleveland conceding nothing: "But there is little reasonable doubt that Benjamin Harrison will be the next president of the United States."

The Tribune's Estimate.

NEW YORK, November 7.—The Tribune says: Revised returns of the vote of president with certain estimates where authentic figures are lacking give Harrison 11,000 plurality in this state. Returns and estimates from every county computed on an equally good basis, with the Tribune table of pluralities for president, show that it has a plurality of about 350.

A Surprise in West Virginia.

WHEELING, November 6.—Dispatches received tonight from the capital of the state announce that the democratic state treasurer, Thomson, concedes the state to the republicans by from four to seven hundred majority. This is a confirmation of the steady gains that have been coming in to-day. The republican state committee here claims the state by a much larger majority. They claim to have at least three, and probably a solid delegation of four congressmen. They claim a majority for the electoral ticket and a majority in the legislature. The scene of republican enthusiasm in this city to-night is unprecedented. Thousands of people have crowded the streets in front of the Intelligencer building to read the bulletins, and on every hand is heard the cry that the "solid south" is shattered at last by the vote of this state.

Congratulations to the President Elect.

INDIANAPOLIS, November 8.—General Harrison began to receive congratulatory messages from New York and Chicago as early as 10 o'clock, when the first meagre returns indicated his probable election. From that moment to the present writing telegrams and letters of congratulations have poured in upon him from every city in the United States. A table in his library is piled with bundles of telegrams, there being fully 5,000. So long as there was a shadow of doubt resting upon the result of the election Harrison was not disposed to permit the publication of any congratulatory communications. The labor of assorting the telegrams, which continue to arrive, was begun this evening. Among congratulations were those from Chairman Quay and Huston, James G. Blaine, John Sherman, Ex-Governor Alger, Chauncey M. Depew, Congressman McKinley, M. H. Deere, John M. Thurston and others.

Delaware's Legislature.

WILMINGTON, November 8.—Cleveland's plurality in the state is 3[illegible]. Congressman Pennington, democrat, is reelected by over 3[illegible] plurality. The next legislature will stand: Senate—Democrats 7, republicans 2; house—democrats 7, republicans 2[illegible], giving the republicans a majority of two on joint ballot.

What Beat Cleveland.

CHICAGO, November 8.—Following are extracts from a dispatch to the Daily News by its Washington correspondent, who has been in New York the past month: When President Cleveland had prepared the first draft of the message to be sent to congress last December he sent for the secretary of the treasury to submit the document for his criticism, and remarked, "Fairchild, I have written something here that will be the me for re-election, but it is right." The fulfillment of that prophecy was read in this morning's papers and has the tariff brought in about as conceded by the managers of this campaign this morning. Cleveland lost votes in the manufacturing centers of New York and gained none among the farmers. The reduced majority he received in Brooklyn was largely due to friends of Archie Bliss, one of the democratic congressmen from that city who voted against the Mills bill and was defeated for nomination by federal office holders for that reason. In New York city friends of Congressman Merriman, who was defeated for nomination in a similar manner and for a similar reason, "got even" with the administration when they went to the polls.

One of the chief causes of Harrison's large gain in the country districts most effective was the indifference of local democratic leaders throughout the state to Cleveland's chances, particularly in strong republican districts where there were no local offices to gain for. The president neglected these men in passing the offices around. They spent their time and money to elect him governor and then presented four years ago, and declined to give him any more credit until something had been paid on account. Tim Campbell, the Dogberry of the house of representatives, has been defeated for re-election by a Tammany man, and was largely passed in the resorts of Washington. Campbell is the man who met a refusal of Cleveland to grant some favor, because it would be unconstitutional, with the remark: "Oh, come off now, Mr. President, the constitution is no sand between friends." The entire list of congressmen elected in New York City are Tammany men, which is largely accounted for by the fact that the organization had not been properly taken care of in the postoffice and custom house.

Boos are Happy and Hilarious.

INDIANAPOLIS, November 8.—The weather this evening was threatening; the streets very muddy. The town has apparently broken loose, now that General Harrison's election is beyond doubt. Pennsylvania avenue is crowded to suffocation, and thousands of horns are blowing. The din is abominable. One cannot hear nor speak. Around the New Denison hotel, the vacant quarters of the republican state committee, surges a crowd of 3000 or 4000, while the corridors of the big house are jammed. Along Washington and Illinois streets, are gathered large crowds shouting and cheering for General Harrison. The crowds are naturally of a hilarious and humorous disposition. It is therefore not to be inferred that any disrespect to the president was intended by the roars of laughter and cheers that are greeting a wagon now passing through the streets drawn by a mule. Within is a big coffin. On top of the coffin sit half a dozen mourners, carrying huge bouquets in their hands, and as the mourners trying with great lack of decorum, for every few moments their feelings overcome them to such an extent they stand up and wave their bouquets and then sit down and wipe the mock tears away with brilliant bandanas. From the head of the coffin hangs a picture of President Cleveland. The eyes of the picture are very black, while below is the inscription, "They done me up back." As the funeral wagon passed along Pennsylvania avenue it was greeted with storms of applause and blowing of thousands of horns.

In the crowds are many men wearing red roosters on their hats, but the bird is headless. Another device for amusing the ratifiers is a pass, reading:

"Salt river packet line. Pass—on account of British free trade,—from Washington up Salt River. The steamer Lord Sackville West will leave Washington, March 4th. Not good to return.

Signed G. CLEAVLAND, Capt.
A. G. THURMAN, Mate.

The coupon of the campaign pass bears the names of such landings as Matsonville, Meyerstown, Jewettsburg and Bynumsboro. Thousands of these memento of the election are circulating in the city. It is thought the citizens will voluntarily undertake a great ratification tonight, if it does not rain.

Under the law of Indiana this is the day when the supervisors of elections convene in each county to canvass the returns. These boards are consequently now in session throughout the entire state and it is thought that by a late hour to-night the vote of the state by counties will be obtained, although this is doubtful.

Probably no city in the United States ever witnessed such extraordinary and outlandish scenes of enthusiasm and chaotic but good-natured disorder as prevailed here this afternoon and to-night. Certainly the citizens of Indianapolis never before saw such a sight. The demonstration that occurred immediately following the news of General Harrison's nomination sinks into insignificance as compared with the scenes of to-day and to-night. Throughout the day, whenever the rain ceased falling, the distant boom of cannon reached the enthusiastic ears of 10,000 celebrating republicans.

About 6 o'clock the rain, which had been pouring steadily for five hours, ceased, and in an incredibly short time the streets were again swarming with yelling, hooting and horn blowing. Thousands were marching back and forth utterly regardless of mud and water. Pennsylvania avenue in front of the postoffice and around the New Denison, in one of the big store windows of which building is located the republican headquarters, were so crowded that the muddy street was the pedestrians' only pathway. On both sides of the avenue as far down as Washington street the howling, screeching crowds had full possession, while the same condition of affairs prevailed on Washington street for four squares and also along Illinois street for two squares in the vicinity of the Bates house. All trains arriving in the city since early morning brought hundreds of country people who were swallowed by the crowd and soon became imbued with the same spirit of enthusiasm which seemed to attack and possess everybody, even many democrats. It was a regular carnival day.

Probably the most uniform feature about the crowd was the way hats were marked with red and white chalk. On the backs of hundreds were the figures "542," the number of votes General Harrison received at Chicago. Others had "New York 15,000," chalked on their backs, while every hat bore some letter or figures. In the New Denison and on the street corners were half a dozen professional chalkers doing a land office business. Dudish young men would submit to have their garments artistically marked with all sorts of characters.

A device that afforded the throngs the most amusement was a miniature canoe, four feet long, carried through the streets by four men. Within the canoe sat a small chubby figure bearing a striking resemblance to the state candidate, holding the oars. Placards attached suggested a trip up the mystical Salt River, while a hundred men and boys followed, singing: "Good Bye, Old Grover, Good Bye." The decoration was of the most humorous and impromptu character, and certainly was not designed as a mark of disrespect to President Cleveland, as many southern readers of this account might otherwise suppose. An associated press correspondent stood several hours on the street, witnessing the demonstration, but did not hear a single expression of personal disrespect toward President Cleveland, and while the devices described were suggestive of a certain breach of propriety toward the chief magistrate of our nation, this feeling will be more pronounced with the reader than with the spectator. The good humor of the crowd, the enthusiasm permeating the very atmosphere, offer an explanation that the distant reader cannot fully appreciate.

As evening came on factories and stores added their hundreds to the howling, screaming rabble. Between seven and eight o'clock the excitement had nearly reached the frenzy point with a good many who were over-indulgent, and not a few quarrels occurred. Buildings were illuminated with Chinese lanterns, and the noise of cannon and anvils, of firecrackers and tin horns, which continued until after 9 o'clock, could be heard as far out as General Harrison's residence. The general and his family, except for these distant echoes, are unconscious of the stirring scenes in the city. Except for a short walk yesterday and this morning General Harrison has not left his residence since election day.

Just before dark a train load of enthusiasts came in from Danville. They were mostly leagues organized in the state. With flags, the men pushing, singing and shouting, drums, tin horns, brass bands and cannon, all uniting to make a desirable melody, the Harrison residence was reached. As the crowds came into the yard General Harrison ventured to look out the south bay window. He was seen immediately and the crowd broke for the window. By this time the spokesman of the delegation, Hon. John C. Hull, had been ushered into the library. He said as they wanted was to render their congratulations and that no speech would be necessary, and the general accompanied him to the front steps. For a time each member of the club made supreme endeavors to convey his individual congratulations, but finally quiet was restored and Mr. Hull delivered a congratulatory address, saying that the people after four years of search had found the keystone whose loss has threatened the destruction of the whole government, and now the arch is perfect and the people are saved. General Harrison shook hands with a few who insisted, and then bade them a pleasant good night and retired.

Scott's District Republican.

ERIE, Pa., November 8.—The district now represented by William L. Scott has gone republican, although that gentleman was confident his successor would be a democrat. He would have been beaten himself if he had been a candidate and he says tariff men subscribed $75,000 for that especial purpose. One reason he gives for not accepting the nomination is that he would have been compelled to fight them with their own weapons and did not want the voters in the district corrupted.

Carlisle Threatened with a Contest.

CINCINNATI, November 8.—A story is in circulation in Covington, Ky., that Speaker Carlisle is to be deprived of his certificate of election. The ground of this action is the alleged illegality of the ballots cast for him in Campbell and Kenton counties. It is assumed that if these are thrown out his majority in the district will be overcome. The Kentucky law, it is said, requires that ballots shall be on plain white paper with no distinguishing features, but the Carlisle ballots were printed on large sheets of perforated paper so that when the tickets were torn apart the perforations appeared on the edges and made them easily distinguishable from other tickets. Color is given to the story by the fact that the canvassing board in Campbell county is republican.

HIS SEAT IN NO DANGER.

CINCINNATI, November 8.—In regard to the effect of the tickets with perforated edges that were voted for Speaker Carlisle in Covington it is the common opinion of leading republicans and democrats in Cincinnati as well as in Covington and Newport that they are not marked tickets within the meaning of the Kentucky law. Furthermore it is the general opinion that the perforating of sheets on which tickets have been printed instead of cutting tickets apart does not show an intention to mark them so that they might be distinguished as the voter handed them to the judge. At all events if all the tickets thus technically marked were thrown out it would not elect Carlisle's opponent.

Brice Explains his Dispatch.

NEW YORK, November 8.—The campaign is all last ended in this city, and things are fast settling down to their normal condition. The various campaign committees have closed up their headquarters with the exception of the republican and democratic national executive committees, and these will probably be abandoned to-day. The national democratic committee now concede for the first time the election of Harrison. They make this statement: When the national democratic committee claimed the state of New York Tuesday evening by 10,000 or 15,000 majority, the figures of the returns then received, fully justified the estimate. Reports from New York city and from large communities in the interior of the state showed democratic gains, and the first reports from Brooklyn were to the effect that the majority there was 19,000. The telegraph wires were very crowded and the transmission of the committee's bulletins to the west was considerably delayed. There is evidently a misapprehension in some parts of the west as to the time the dispatch was sent. The particular dispatch referred to was one received in the west from the democratic committee claiming New York by from 10,000 to 15,000 majority. When the dispatch arrived out here it was wholly at variance with the returns from this state. The democratic committee say it was not intended to deceive anyone, and that at the hour it was written the bulletins of some New York papers were giving the state to Cleveland by 18,000 plurality.

Private Hifer Elected.

CHICAGO, November 8.—The republican state central committee reports that complete returns from ninety counties in Illinois and a careful estimate of the remaining twelve, give Fifer for governor 18,000. Harrison's plurality is placed in the neighborhood of 25,000. The Times claims unofficial returns from 92 counties have Fifer's plurality to be 5284; Harrison's 16,921.

Almost Unanimous.

ATLANTA, Ga., November 8.—Returns of the recent gubernatorial election were opened before the legislature today. Gov. Gordon received 122,785, with no more than 400 against him.

COQUELIN AT HOME.

Coquelin the Younger Writes About His Famous Brother.

PARIS, October 13, 1888.

The American public is about to judge for itself of the artistic merit of Coquelin the elder, or Coquelin *aîné*, as we say in French, and, while you are announcing his clever acting, it may interest you to know something about the more intimate side of his active life—how he lives, his daily habits, his friendships. Nor could anybody else perform this task more satisfactorily than the undersigned, who is the younger brother and fellow-actor of Coquelin at the Theatre Français. So much by way of introduction.

Benoist Constant Coquelin was born on January 25, 1841, at Boulogne-sur-Mer. He is, therefore, today 47 years old. If you wish to know the exact spot in the city where his infancy was passed, I can easily point it out to you, for there it was that I too passed my youthful days. When you are in the harbor of Boulogne, you will notice a street that runs straight towards the water as if it were the continuation of the port. Well, that is the street I mean. Go down that street, and at No. 2 *ter* is the simple house where we were born. Our father was a baker. There is nothing in that business, so that my brother and I early acquired habits of industry.

Before my brother was thirteen he was possessed with an irresistible desire to go on the stage. He was then a robust lad, with square shoulders and strong limbs, and was always reciting poetry and declaiming bits of tragedy and comedy. I was then six years old, having been born in 1848, and used to listen to him in rapt admiration, just as I do now, for that matter.

At that time our father was not very enthusiastic over the talent of my elder brother. Our father was an excellent man with a very fine disposition and a deep love for his children. But he was also strongly attached to his business. He used to say to his oldest boy, "Don't devote so much of your time to those dramas; you have earned a good trade, the business is running well, and you shall be my successor." But the son paid little attention to this paternal advice. He was more apt to listen to a neighbor of ours, a brother of Bonchard, the executant singer of the opera-comique, who was also professor at the conservatory in this city. This brother of Bonchard was an instructor of the boys trade, which gave him a certain position. He used to encourage Constant in his talent, and when he became convinced that the boy had talent for the stage, he gave him a letter of introduction to Regnier, one of the most famous actors of the epoch, who belonged to the Theatre-Français, and was a professor at the conservatory.

So my brother started for Paris. He was then eighteen and a half years old. He went immediately to Regnier, who received him very kindly.

"Monsieur Regnier," he said, "I have not come up to Paris to vegetate. I wish to be one of the first, if not the first, in my new profession. I cannot accomplish that, I prefer to go back to Boulogne, where I am sure of my daily bread." (Constant could not have chosen a better word than his last one, for if there was anything that we had in abundance at home, it was bread.)

The celebrated professor was struck by the lad's earnestness, asked him to recite some of his best pieces, and then quietly remarked: "Well, my boy, stay here in Paris and we will make something of you."

My brother now determined to go to the examination for admission into the conservatory. But he came within an ace of not passing. Mlle. Augustine Brohan, the celebrated actress, who was a member of the jury of admission, was very much displeased with the application.

"Oh no," she said to Auber, then director of the conservatory. "That boy is too ugly. Why, his nose looks like a trumpet."

"And he uses it, too, as if it were a trumpet," replied Auber.

"Put him in my hands," interrupted Regnier, who came warmly to the defence of his protege. "And I promise, in a short time to change your opinion of that young man."

"Very well," answered Auber, "take him, Monsieur Regnier, at your own risk and peril."

At that time he was exuberant in gestures, was unbearably funny, while his voice was all bleat tones. Regnier found it impossible to correct these faults until he had recourse to a strategy. He said to his disciple one day: "I have come to the conclusion that you are just suited for the role of grand financier, where the actor is supposed to be anywhere from fifty to sixty years old, speaks gravely, gets off with a majestic air the most ridiculous nonsense, while he flicks his nose with snuff."

It is easily understood that my brother did not hear these words with much pleasure. To take the part of old men, to deepen his voice, to calm his gesticulation, to cover his forehead and cheeks with wrinkles,—that was a good deal to ask of a boy of nineteen, but his teacher had spoken and the pupil had simply to obey. And this well he did for at the end of a month the desired transformation had been obtained.

Here belongs an anecdote that is little known and which decided definitely the kind of parts that my brother was fitted for. An actress of the Odeon, Mlle. Delahaye, the abigail of the troupe, who has since performed with marked success at the Michael theatre of St. Petersburg under the name of Kme. Delahaye-Borell, wished to have a benefit at the Odeon Lyrique. She was to play the part of Dorine in *Tartuffe* and wanted somebody to take the part of Orgon. After a long search my brother was recommended to her as "one of Regnier's promising pupils." He was sent for and on urging was necessary in order to get him to accept. The very thing he longed for was to appear before the footlights. He rehearsed his part with the greatest ardour, and when the long-expected night arrived he appeared early at the theatre confident of success. He had got himself up in an extraordinary fashion. His head was not only that of an old man but of a decrepit octogenarian. As soon as he showed himself on the stage, it was evident that he had made a mistake, and when he spoke it felt that his notes were passed. It was a failure, a complete failure. And when he reached the second act, where Orgon makes his exit with these lines—

"Those crude words have set my blood on fire,
I'll seek the air to cool my boiling ire,—

a voice from the pit shouted:

"That's right, old boy, go and air yourself, only don't come back again!"

My brother was terribly angry. He threw off his wig, trampled it under foot and swore that he would never again try another man's part. The next day he hurried off to his professor and told him of this resolution. "Well," answered Regnier very quietly, "this will at least put an end to your speaking through your nose, which is not the good again." And true enough, when he took up his studies again and began once more to recite Mascaville, Frontin or Figaro, he found that he had calmed down—that his gestures were softer, his voice superb and his tone more correct and measured. In fact there was nothing more for him to learn, at least in these particulars.

He then entered the conservatory on September 29, 1859, and in the following July he took part in the competitive examination, acting Crispin in Regnard's *Folies amoureuses*. He did so well that the jury wished to award him the first prize but Regnier opposed it. The talented professor wished his favorite pupil to study another year in order to perfect himself. The ambitious young actor objected.

"Let me have my first prize," he said. "The finishing touches to my acting can be given just as well on the stage under your eye as in your lecture room."

But Regnier would not yield, and his brilliant pupil was awarded a second prize, which was shared by him with Barrecke, now a member of the Theatre Français troupe. But his success had attracted the attention of theatrical managers and he received several flattering offers of engagements, so that the Français had to act promptly in order not to lose him.

This took occurred on December 7, 1860, as Gros Rene, in Molière's *Depit amoureux*, his second debut in September 29 of the following year, as Petit-Jean, in Racine's *Plaideurs*, while his third took place on January 2, 1861, as Sganarelle in Molière's *Fourberies de Scapin*. And all this before he was twenty years old! But it must be admitted, although he did well in these parts, he went on the stage created scarcely any notice. The newspapers said nothing about it and my brother's only encouragement came from the public which applauded him from the start and has been faithful to him throughout his career. And the actor has always appreciated this kindness. "I always try to please the public," he often says, "and I am more than repaid for my effort."

Our father soon heard of his boy's success and was very proud of him. "I knew Constant would make his mark," he would say. But he never could help regretting that it had not been made as a baker. And he often acted in a half-contented, half-dissatisfied tone: "He was a good baker, too. But then his brother is with me. Market will continue the business."

"Cadet," that's I. But our dear old father was mistaken, for I, too, was getting stage-struck. How could it have been otherwise? When I was only ten years old I was the confidant of my brother, his trainer, his prompter, his audience. No wonder I got tired of kneeding dough. I remember one day when I was baking a pan of cakes I began reciting tirades that I had heard my brother declaim. The result was that my cakes got terribly burnt and I left for Paris.

I went straight to Regnier. It was in 1865. I carried off a second mention in 1866, the first prize in 1867, and on September 6, 1868, I made my debut at the Odeon as Jack Spleen in Barra's *L'Anglais tel le Sou Raisonnable*. So I was started, too, and in the time I also followed my brother to the Theatre Français, where, with the exception of a short period, I have been ever since.

Our father again expressed himself as satisfied, although it was evident that he regretted our quitting "the old stand." He took comfort, however, in the fact that a third son, Gustave, still remained faithful to the bakery. But this satisfaction did not last long. Gustave also took flight and aligned, too, in Paris, not on the theatrical boards, however, but in a banking house, where he soon acquired a good position. In fact, we all got on so well that our good father was in a dilemma; he couldn't help being proud of our success and yet, at the same time, it pained him to see his business leave the family. Towards the end of his life he used often to make his very sensible and philosophic reflections: "Those high-toned boys of mine—they would have made fine bakers!" The good old man died in 187—, after witnessing a fabulous success.

But to return to my brother's theatrical career. Success followed success, until he had tried every class of role, and left the impression of his individuality upon them. Molière, Racine, Regnard, Marivaux and Beaumarchais never had a better interpreter. Scapin, Mascaville, Sganarelle, Frontin, Dorine, Perrichan, Figaro, he has given them famous parts with incomparable talent. This praise is not excessive, even coming from a brother's pen.

His characters are as numerous as they are varied. From "Les coquecigrues et les jeunes gens" in Musset's *On ne badine pas avec l'Amour*, down to Scapin in M. Jean Richepin's *Monsieur Scapin*, it would be difficult to tell what modern roles he has created. He has appeared in M. Théodore de Banville's *Gringoire*, in Alexandre Dumas' *Etranger*, in M. Paul Perret's *Tabarin*, in M. Paul Alexis's *Jean Dacier*, in M. Octave Feuillet's *Chamillac*; he has been Couvercin in Alexandre Dumas' *Denise*, the Deputy of Bombignac in M. Alexandre Bisson's play of that name; Brichanteau in M. Edmond Gondinet's *Un Parisien*, the Sub-Prefect Raymond in M. Léonard Pallerron's *Le Monde où l'on s'ennuie*—but I check my pen, the lists are endless.

That my brother has accomplished so much is due to the fact that he is a very hard worker. He has never been "fast." Accustomed from his childhood to the quiet attractions of the home circle, he has carried out in his own life the principles inculcated by his parents. From the moment Constant became a part of the Theatre Français he laid down certain rules of conduct which he has never broken.

This the custom at the Theatre Français for an actor is a general thing to appear on every other day, for the reason that a piece is not acted night after night for weeks as is common in most theatres the world over. Now my brother never was a gambler. As soon as he began to be known he used to take advantage of these disengagement nights and appear in provincial cities within a few hours run from Paris—at Orleans, Angers, Dijon, etc.

The first day of the week he drove that accompanied him in these excursions was a charming young woman named Mlle. Antoine Mary, whose stage name was Antonine Prieux. She was a brunette, blooming as a rose, with fine large black shining eyes and lips as red as ripe cherries, rather fine in stature, but graceful as a palm. And above all, she was pure, which is not always the case with actresses. My brother fell in love with her, too, of course, and was delighted to earn that his passion was reciprocated. So they were married when he was twenty-four and she twenty-one. They have been a happy one. As fruit is a son, Jean Coquelin, now a young man of twenty-two, who, after receiving a liberal education, has become an actor like his father, whom he accompanies on all professional tours.

Married and settled, my brother began to lead a very regular life. When at Paris, he rises every morning at half past eight, takes a glass of cognac and then sets to work. He begins by running over the newspapers, then reads a play submitted to him by some dramatic author who wishes the practical opinion of an actor on his piece—he is frequently consulted in this way—and next he takes up the most absorbing part of his morning's occupation, the study of his own roles.

"When I have a role to create," my brother once said, "I begin by reading the play through from beginning to end five or six times, with the greatest attention. I then endeavor to decide upon the scope of my part and its place in the piece. I next study its psychology. Having found out what the character thinks and what is its moral condition, I conclude what is its outer physical—its carriage, its words and its gestures. When these points are settled I learn my part without thinking any more about it. Then, having got it by heart, I take up my character again and, closing my eyes, I say to him: 'Now speak your piece.' Then I see him in my mind's eye getting off the phrases and phrases remained to him. He lives, speaks and gesticulates before me. I have now simply to imitate him. People exclaim sometimes: 'How real! How well observed.' Observed? nonsense. An actor doesn't observe, he sees, and what he sees goes into his head, simply because the human brain is made after that fashion—it is a photographic apparatus. An actor does mimic. But to what degree? As much as Molière does, who has not painted a miser, a misanthrope, a hypocrite, but the miser, the misanthrope, the hypocrite, borrowing right and left the traits that are united in the character which he thus creates. So it is with the actor, who copies different mannerisms of gait, speech and gesture which have become fixed in his mind. Then the public exclaims, 'That is it exactly.' And this is true, because what they see is the resume of the different types that everybody has seen. That's all there is of it."

My brother breakfasts at half past eleven, eating heartily. He always has a good appetite, believing with Henry XV. that "a good eater is a good worker." At one o'clock he goes to the theatre for rehearsals and remains there until five, sometimes later. He has five o'clock tea at six and dines at seven with the same keen appetite that he has at noon. After dinner he sets off again to the theatre and when the performance is over, if the weather is fine, he walks home among a crowd. He never indulges in a late supper, like the vast majority of actors, myself among them.

My brother doesn't take coffee, but in its place he drinks after breakfast and dinner a liqueur glass of old cognac. His favorite wine is Bourgogne. He never eats between meals, smokes moderately and is passionately fond of billiards. When at home time weighs heavily upon him he enjoys a favorite French game of cards—*il fait des patiences*.

He is very faithful to his friends. His intimacy with Gambetta is well known. It was no ordinary friendship as some have said who were not well acquainted either with the statesman or the author. Quite the contrary; Coquelin and Gambetta were the closest of friends. More than one Parisian knows what my brother's conception of friendship is. I cite on three—M. Paul Ferrier, M. Charles Lomon and M. Alexander Bisson. It was my brother who got the Francais to accept *Chez l'Avocat* and *Tabarin* by the first named of this trio; *Jean Dacier* by the second and the *Dupite de Bombignac* by the third. More than this, he took upon himself the trouble of selecting actors for the chief parts in all these pieces.

My brother is possessed of another excellent quality—he can sleep whenever he wishes, resembling Sarah Bernhardt in this particular. We are not alike here, I regret to say. I can't sleep to order, but when my eyes are once shut, way, then I do very well. In fact, my brother's characteristics are for the most part found in the other members of the family. I too, am irritable with a gusto. I too, am somewhat of a cynic. But I do not care at all for billiards or cards. I prefer the ladies, which is excusable, for I am an old bachelor.

My brother likes fine things and his home here in Paris is a veritable museum. I try to imitate him. But what do you think is his greatest pleasure? To come home and dine with me. On these occasions he brings his little housekeeper with him, and then about my table he sees my wife, his son, his two brothers and his aged mother, who, although seventy-seven years old, is in admirable health. But in addition to counts the days when she may once more press to her breast her son and grandson, whom she greatly misses. Enough we do our best to fill their vacant places.

COQUELIN CADET,
Sociétaire de la Comédie Française.

In Memoriam.

The following minute was adopted by the faculty of Colorado college at their regular weekly meeting held November 2, 1888.

"The faculty of Colorado college have been deeply pained to hear of the death of Dr. Kev. Wm. Blackmore, who was connected with this college during the years 1882-3 as instructor in political science and moral philosophy and was for a time a teaching fellow.

"We remember with the greatest pleasure our early intercourse with him during his connection with the college, his unvarying urbanity and kindness of manner, his wonderful learning, his earnestness and skill in teaching—the mature fruit of a long and varied experience—the series of instructive and able discourses upon religious themes which he gave on Sabbath afternoons in the college chapel; and above all we recognize in him a noble type of Christian manhood, wherever he might be, giving himself with unlimited devotion up to the very end of a life of almost four score years to doing every good work which came his way."

Communicated by vote of the faculty.

F. F. LOOD,
Secretary.

The Fire.

About half past three o'clock Monday morning the fire department was called out by an alarm of fire in the Second district. When the firemen got out there was a terrible gale blowing and the whole northern part of the heavens were aglow with the light of the burning building. The fire proved to be in the residence of Mr. E. E. Barlow on the corner of Bonfer street and Nevada avenue. After a hard struggle with the cars against the wind and through the cold, the firemen reached the burning building and soon had the flames under control. The building was damaged by fire and water to the extent of about $2,000, and the great wonder is that any portion of it was saved at all. A perfect gale was blowing and the sparks were carried for blocks. The cause of the fire was evidently the coals in an ash pit which stood in the rear of the house, and which the wind must have fanned into a flame. Some other buildings caught fire and then communicated with the house. Had the fire started in the interior nothing would have saved it.

The fire companies did splendid work and were highly complimented for it yesterday. The Yale-Franco company was the first to arrive and soon had two streams on the blaze. They were quickly followed by the Jackson and Crowell who had to join their hose. The boys also did some good work and got their heavy truck there in good time.

Mr. Barlow is so long and so late that the loss is no larger. The residence was new having been completed in the last year. It was insured for about $4,000.

This morning the College Hose company and the Crowell Hose company will play a game of ball on Thanksgiving day.

THE CANON ROAD CRIME.

The Wagon in Which Charles McCain was Murdered Brought to This City.

Thursday afternoon Mr. J. C. Muncenore and Mr. B. F. Rice arrived in this city from Denver after a hard two days' drive across the Divide. Mr. Muncenore is the brother-in-law of Charles McCain, of Pueblo, who was so foully murdered in his wagon near Canon City, some two weeks ago, by George Wilhere. They are now taking the horses and wagon, owned by McCain and which were taken from Wilhere, back to Pueblo. They stopped here during the night and will continue on their journey this morning.

The wagons are hitched together precisely as they were at the time of the arrest of Wilhere in Denver. The tongue of the wagon in which the crime was committed was broken in some manner by Wilhere before reaching Denver and it has not yet been mended. The wagon still bears the evidence of the terrible crime. The blood stains tell the story of the crime almost as plain as words could do. The victim was evidently lying upon his back on the left hand side of the wagon with his feet toward the foot board and his head near the front part of the back wheels. The sayer first shot him with the rifle through the right side of the head, the bullet passing through both sheets and through the wagon bed. The bullet hole is plainly to be seen about four inches above the bottom of the wagon. The moment he was shot McCain must have raised up, when the blood spurted over the sideboards two or three feet in each direction. Seeing that he had not finished his victim the murderer then struck him in the head a number of times with an axe and a great deal of brain on the bottom of the wagon marks where he lay weltering.

After the body had been taken from the wagon and thrown into the creek, the sayer took a light from the camp fire and attempted to remove the evidences of the crime by burning the wagon bed where the blood stains were. The attempt was unsuccessful, and the wagon with its gory stains will be the strongest link in a chain of evidence against the murderer.

Wilhere is still held in the Arapahoe county jail, but will be taken to Pueblo for trial.

El Paso County.

The republican central committee has no further information in regard to the counts for the district judgeship than has published yesterday morning. A number of telegrams were received yesterday from different parts of the district, but they did not give accurate figures. It is not thought the official returns will differ greatly from those published yesterday. Judge Harrison will have about one hundred majority in Park county, and Dr. Campbell will have 220 in Custer.

The following table shows the vote in El Paso county for president and governor:

PRECINCT.	Harrison.	Cleveland.	Cooper.	Patterson.
Buckeye	66	52	67	53
Table Rock	41	22	41	22
Monument	60	51	98	52
Husted	16	24	4	24
Colorado City	242	84	246	180
Colorado Springs	663	576	1060	58
Fountain	51	43	50	43
El Paso	30	40	30	40
Summit Park	39	13	38	14
Florissant	96	46	96	45
Manitou	214	81	222	83
Four Mile	13	3	13	3
Sun View	12	24	12	24
Edgerton	22	21	22	21
Big Sandy	6	13	5	13
Templeton	39	13	39	13
Francevile	31	26	31	26
Granger	79	57	79	57
Hayden Divide	7	17	7	17
Totals	2 37	206	216)	12

The rumor was given publication in the Denver papers on Sunday that a clue had been discovered which would fix the crime of the death of Mrs. Kearney and Jamie Kane, near Edgerton last spring on Wilhere, the Canon City murderer. The closest investigation fails to give any foundation for the rumor. A German who lives in the vicinity of Edgerton and who saw Wilhere thought he recognized him as a man who stopped for some time in that vicinity. On close questioning it was about May 1st last and as the murder was committed in March it is not believed the man could have been connected with the crime.

The new uniforms of Company A have arrived and are very handsome. They are a dress uniform and the old ones will be retained as a fatigue uniform. The coats are a dark navy blue and the pants are a light sky blue. The facings are of yellow and the buttons are stamped with the word "Colorado" across them. Each man wears a dark blue helmet trimmed with yellow, and with a large gilt coat of arms. The boys will present a handsome appearance when they parade on Thanksgiving day.

The programme for the sixth annual session of the El Paso County Teachers' association is now in press. The session will be held in the new school building at Manitou on Friday, November 23, and will be one of the most interesting ever held. A special train will be run from Colorado at 8.30 in the morning, returning after the session in the evening, to accommodate those who wish to attend.

The Rock Island road announces that on and after November 25, the Rock Island route through Kansas and Nebraska will be opened for passenger traffic from different points of the district, as they did not give accurate figures. It is not thought the official returns will differ greatly from those published yesterday. Judge Harrison will have about one hundred majority in Park county, and Dr. Campbell will have 220 in Custer.

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Roswell has applied for a school district, and the order has been issued for the election to be held. The new district will take in that part of the city north of the city limits. Forty-seven pupils are included in the new district. New furniture has been ordered.

All the son of Henry Minsinger's wagon run over on Pike's Peak avenue yesterday afternoon while trying to cross the street in front of a passing team. The driver succeeded in stopping his horses before the wheels of the wagon passed over the child and beyond a few bruises from the horse's hoofs he was uninjured.

A Circular.

The executive committee of the University club have issued the following circular which their members should read:

To the members of the University club:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—The executive have been considering the question of increasing the attendance at the meetings of the club. To this end they have decided to make this appeal.

We have a membership of about seventy, and yet there were perhaps not more than fifteen members present at either of the meetings held this fall. There ought to be sufficient interest among college men and women in this city to sustain a vigorous club of this kind.

If you have been absent heretofore will you not make a point to be present at as many future meetings as possible? If the time or place of holding the meetings does not please you the executive committee will be glad to receive suggestions and will try and arrange matters so as to suit as large a number as possible.

The next meeting of the club will be held at the Congregational church Tuesday evening, November 13, at 7.30 sharp.

A paper "The Associate Charity Work," will be read by President Slocum.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

TEMPERANCE ITEMS

A member of the medical staff in the London hospitals, being recently asked by a reporter of the Pall Mall Gazette how many of the cases treated in the institution are attributed to intemperance, replied: "It would be difficult to estimate the number, but it is unquestionably great. We sometimes find even children with drunkards' livers, due to the habit of giving infants gin to soothe them while teething. Drink is with us a source of much trouble. If the public houses were shut, we should have to close half our wards, or rather we should be able to take twice as many patients!"

There are many temperance societies in Japan, and all are working for the principle of total abstinence. The national temperance society contains men of higher position than any other, and publishes a magazine at the capital. North Shore temperance society is the latest organization, and is carried on in connection with a Christian mission. The efficiency of the work of this society is proved by the fact that prohibitory laws have been adopted in two or three of the villages. The temperance association, organized in 1886 with eighty-nine members, now has a membership of 800 and publishes a magazine, The Temperance, which has attained a large circulation.

Dr. Donnet, of Bordeaux, France, who, with Dr. Marandon, of Dijon, has been making a scientific investigation of the diseases of wine-tasters, states that these persons suffer from disturbances similar to alcoholism, although the wine is not swallowed, but, on the contrary, rejected and the mouth rinsed afterward with water. Dr. Donnet also says that Bordeaux, where many persons drink one and a half litres of wine with each meal, has a greater number of apoplexies than any great city of the world.

"Some of the old poets thought the drinking-cup was a cup of poetry and eloquence, but that delusion has died under the accumulating witnesses of all times. Each glass of spirituous drink is the death of clear and beautiful thought. The tongue thickens, the words lose their sharp outline, the eye is fascinated even under the influence of wines. When God made man he declared a partnership between temperance and inspiration, and made a cup of water the emblem of all clear thought. It is a singular incident that while Anacreon and Horace drank wine heavily they made Helicon send forth only streams of pure water for their nine muses to drink. There were many of these fountains: Helicon, Pindus, Parnassus, which could lend inspiration to the poet or the moralist who should taste their crystal crooks. The fabled springs were located by men who knew that the wine cup was an eclipse of the intellect, a stupor not to be endured by a god. What a wonderful logic was that which planned Pierian Springs for all high born beings, and which gave Anacreon a flagon of wine! What a wisdom still is that by which our scholars send the nine muses to a spring of pure water for securing a new afflatus, and then seek their own inspiration in a barrel of whisky. What is so good for the muses ought to be good for man. All intoxicating drinks take away human wisdom, which remains to the Creator. Wine is the parallysis of thought."—Prof. David Swing.

The Kansas passenger train due here yesterday morning at 8 o'clock was ten hours late on account of a rock slide in Dead Man's canon, one mile this side of Buena Vista.

COQUELIN AT HOME.

Coquelin the Younger Writes About His Famous Brother.

PARIS, October 13, 1888.

The American public is about to judge for itself of the artistic merit of Coquelin the elder, or Coquelin *aîné*, as we say in French, and, while you are applauding his clever acting, it may interest you to know something about the more intimate side of his active life—how he lives, his daily habits, his friends, etc. Nor could anybody else perform this task more satisfactorily than the undersigned, who is the younger brother and fellow-actor of Coquelin at the Theatre Francais. So much by way of introduction.

Benoist Constant Coquelin was born on January 25, 1841, at Boulogne-sur-Mer. He is, therefore, to-day 47 years old. If you wish to know the exact spot in the city where his infancy was passed, I can easily point it out to you, for there it was that I too passed my youthful days. When you are in the harbor of Boulogne, you will notice a street that runs straight towards the water as if it were the continuation of the port. Well, that is the Rue de l'Ecu. Go down that street, and at No. 3 *ter* is the simple house where we were both born. Our father was a baker. There is nothing in that business, so that my brother and I early acquired habits of industry.

Before my brother was thirteen he was possessed with an irresistible desire to go on the stage. He was then a robust lad, with square shoulders and strong limbs. He was always reciting poetry and declaiming bits of tragedy and comedy. I was then six years old, having been born in 1848, and used to listen to him in rapt admiration, just as I do now, for that matter.

At that time our father was not very enthusiastic over the talent of my elder brother. Our father was an excellent man with a very kind disposition and a deep love for his children. But he was also strongly attached to his business. He used to say to his oldest boy, "Don't devote so much of your time to those dramas; you have learned a good trade, the business is running well and you shall be my successor." But the son paid little attention to this paternal advice. He was more apt to listen to a neighbor of ours, a brother of Poncharal, the excellent singer of the opera-comique, who was also professor at the conservatory in this city. This brother of Poncharal was an inspector of the bridges and roads, which gave him a certain position. He used to encourage Constant in his talent, and when he became convinced that the boy had talent for the stage, he gave him a letter of introduction to Regnier, one of the most famous actors of the epoch, who belonged to the Theatre-Francais, and was a professor at the conservatory.

So my brother started for Paris. He was then eighteen and a half years old. He went immediately to Regnier, who received him very kindly.

"Monsieur Regnier," he said, "I have not come up to Paris to vegetate. I wish to be one of the first, if not the first, in my new profession. I cannot accomplish that, I prefer to go back to Boulogne, where I am sure of my daily bread." (Constant could not have chosen a better word than this last one, for if there was anything that we had in abundance at home, it was bread.)

The celebrated professor was struck by the lad's earnestness, asked him to recite some of his best pieces, and then quietly remarked: "Well, my boy, stay here in Paris and we will make something of you."

My brother now determined to go to the examination for admission into the conservatory. But he came within an ace of not passing. Mlle. Augustine Brohan, the celebrated actress, who was a member of the jury of admission, was very much displeased with the application.

"Oh no," she said to Auber, then director of the conservatory, "that boy is too ugly. Why, his nose looks like a trumpet."

"And he uses it, too, as if it were a trumpet," replied Aubert.

"Put him in my hands," interrupted Regnier, who came warmly to the defence of his protege, "and I promise, in a short time to change your opinion of that young man."

"Very well," answered Auber, "take him, Monsieur Regnier, at your own risk and peril."

At that time he was exuberant in gestures, was turbulently funny, while his voice was all head tones. Regnier found it impossible to correct these faults until he had recourse to a strategy. He said to his pupil one day: "I have come to the conclusion that you are just suited for the role of grand financier, where the actor is supposed to be anywhere from fifty to sixty years old, speaks gravely, gets off with a majestic air the most ridiculous nonsense, while he fills his nose with snuff."

It is easily understood that my brother did not hear these words with much pleasure. To take the part of old men, to deepen his voice, to calm his gesticulation, to cover his forehead and cheeks with wrinkles,—that was a good deal to ask of a boy of nineteen, but his teacher had spoken and the pupil had simply to obey. And this well he did, for at the end of a month the desired transformation had been obtained.

Here belongs an anecdote that is little known and which decided definitely the kind of parts that my brother was fitted for. An actress of the Odeon, Mlle. Delahaye, the abigail of the troupe, who has since performed with marked success at the Michael theatre of St. Petersburg under the name of Mme. Delahaye-Borell, wished to have a benefit at the Opera Lyrique. She was to play the part of Dorine in *Tartuffe* and wanted somebody to take the part of Orgon. After a long search my brother was recommended to her as "one of Regnier's promising pupils." He was sent for and no urging was necessary in order to get him to accept. The very thing he longed for was to appear before the footlights. He rehearsed his part with the greatest ardour, and when the long-expected night arrived he appeared early at the theatre confident of success. He had got himself up in an extraordinary fashion. His head was not only that of an old man but of a decrepit octogenarian. As soon as he showed himself on the stage, it was evident that he had made a mistake, and when he spoke he felt that his notes were passed. It was a failure, a complete failure. And when he reached the second act, where Orgon makes his exit with these lines—

Those crabbed words have set my blood on fire,
I'll seek the air to cool my boiling ire,—

a voice from the pit shouted:

"That's right, old boy, go and air yourself, only don't come back again!"

My brother was terribly angry. He threw off his wig, trampled it under foot and swore that he would never again try an old man's part. The next day he hurried off to his professor and told him of this resolution. "We," answered Regnier very quietly, "this will at least put an end to your speaking through your nose, which will not be a bad gain." And true enough, when he took up his studies again and began once more to recite Mascaville, Frontin or Figaro, he found that he had calmed down—that his gestures were softer, his voice superb and his fun more correct and measured. In fact there was nothing more for him to learn, at least in these particulars.

He then entered the conservatory on September 29, 1859, and in the following July he took part in the competitive examination, acting Crispin in Regnard's *Folies amoureuses*. He did so well that the jury wished to award him the first prize but Regnier opposed it. The talented professor wished his favorite pupil to study another year in order to perfect himself. The ambitious young actor objected.

"Let me have my first prize," he said; "the finishing touches to my acting can be given just as well on the stage under your eye as in your lecture room."

But Regnier would not yield, and his brilliant pupil was awarded a second prize, which was shared by him with Barrecheche, now a member of the Theatre Francais troupe. But his success had attracted the attention of theatrical managers and he received several flattering offers of engagements, so that the Francais had to act promptly in order not to lose him.

His début occurred on December 7, 1860, as Gros Rene, in Moliere's *Depit amoureux*; his second début on September 29 of the following year, as Petit Jean, in Racine's *Plaideurs*; while his third took place on January 2, 1862, as Scapin, in Moliere's *Fourberies de Scapin*. And all this before he was twenty years old! But it must be admitted, that, although he did well in all these parts, his advent on the stage created scarcely any notice. The newspapers said nothing about it and my brother's only encouragement came from the public, which applauded him from the start and has been faithful to him throughout his career. And the actor has always appreciated this kindness. "I always try to please the public," he often says, "and I am more than repaid for my effort."

Our father soon heard of his boy's success and was very proud of him. "I knew Constant would make his mark," he would say. But he never could help regretting that it had not been made as a baker. And he often added in a half-contented, half-dissatisfied tone: "He was a good baker, too. But then his brother is with me. Gustave will continue the business."

"Cader," that's it. But our dear old father was mistaken, for I, too, was getting stage-struck. How could it have been otherwise? When I was only ten years old I was the confidant of my brother, his trainer, his prompter, his audience. No wonder I got tired of kneeding dough. I remember one day when I was baking a pan of cakes I began reciting tirades that I had heard my brother declaim. The result was that my cakes got terribly burnt and I left for Paris.

I went straight to Regnier. It was in 1865. I earned a second mention in 1866, the first prize in 1867, and on September 6, 1868, I made my début at the Odeon as Jack Spleen in Parrat's *L'Anglais, ou le Sou Raisonnable*. So I was started, too, and in due time I also followed my brother to the Theatre Francais, where, with the exception of a short period, I have been ever since.

Our father again expressed himself as satisfied, although it was evident that he regretted our quitting "the old stand." He took comfort, however, in the fact that a third son, Gustave, still remained faithful to the bakery. But this satisfaction did not last long. Gustave also took flight and aligned, too, in Paris, not on the theatrical boards, however, but in a banking house, where he soon acquired a good position. In fact, we all got on so well that our good father was in a dilemma; he couldn't help being proud of our success and yet, at the same time, it pained him to see his business leave the family. Towards the end of his life he used often to make this very sensible and philosophic reflection: "Those high-toned boys of mine—they would have made fine bakers!" The good old man died in 1874, after witnessing a last blessing on us.

But to return to my brother's theatrical career. Success followed success, and he attributed every class of role and left the imprint of his individuality upon them. Molière, Racine, Regnard, Marivaux and Beaumarchais never had a better interpreter. Scapin, Mascaville, Sganarelle, Frontin, Dorine, Petit-Jean, Figaro, he has filled all these famous parts with incomparable talent. This praise is not excessive, even coming from a brother's pen.

His characters are as numerous as they are varied. From "Le cocuer des jeunes gens" in Musset's *On ne badine pas avec l'Amour*, down to Scapin in M. Jean Richepin's *Monsieur Scapin*, it would be difficult to tell what modern roles he has created. He has appeared in M. Théodore de Banville's *Gringoire*, in Alexandre Dumas' *Etrangers*, in M. Paul Perrier's *Tabarin*, in M. Paul Alomond's *Jean Dacier*, in M. Octave Feuillet's *Chamillac*; he has been Chouvendin in Alexandre Dumas' *Denise*, the Deputy of Bombignac in M. Alexandre Bisson's play of that name; Bricabrac in M. Edmond Gondinet's *Un Parisien*, the Sub-Prefect Raymond in M. Léonard Pallieron's *Le Monde où l'on s'ennuie*—but I check my pen, the list is endless.

That my brother has accomplished so much is due to the fact that he is a very hard worker. He has never been "fast." Accustomed from his childhood to the quiet attractions of the home circle, he has carried out in his own life the principles inculcated by his parents. From the moment Constant became a part of the Theatre Francais he laid down certain rules of conduct which he has never broken.

This the custom of the Theatre Francais for an actor is a general rule to appear only every other day, for the reason that a piece is not acted night after night for weeks as is common in most theatres the world over. Now my brother never was, as a moment ago I said, fast. So as soon as he began to be known he used to take advantage of these disengaged nights and appear in provincial cities within a few hours run from Paris—at Orleans, Angers, Dijon, etc.

The first lady of the troupe that accompanied him in these expeditions was a charming young woman named Marie Antoinette Mary, whose stage name was Antoinette Prieux. She was a brunette, blooming as a rose, with large black laughing eyes, and lips as red as ripe cherries, rather short in stature, but graceful and plump. And above all, she was pure, which is not always the case with actresses. My brother fell in love with her, for other so, and was delighted to learn that his passion was reciprocated. So they were married, when he was twenty-four and she twenty-one. The union has been a happy one. This fruit is a son, Jean Coquelin, now a young man of twenty-two, who, after receiving a liberal education, has become an actor like his father, whom he accompanies on a professional tours.

Married and settled, my brother began to lead a very regular life. When at Paris, he rises every morning at half past eight, takes a glass for breakfast, and then sets to work. He begins by running over the newspapers, then reads a play submitted to him by some dramatic author who wishes the practical opinion of an actor on his piece—he is frequently consulted in this way—and next he takes up the most absorbing part of his morning's occupation, the study of his own roles.

"When I have a role to create," my brother once said, "I begin by reading the play through from beginning to end five or six times, with the greatest attention. I then endeavor to decide upon the scope of my part and its place in the piece. The next study is psychology. Having found out what the character thinks and what is his moral condition, I conclude what he must be physically—his carriage, his words and his gestures. When these points are settled I learn my part without thinking any more about it. Then, having got it by heart, I take up my character again and closing my eyes I say to him: 'Now speak your piece.' Then I see him in my mind's eye getting off the phrases and phrases demanded of him. He lives, speaks and gesticulates before me. I have now simply to imitate him. People exclaim sometimes: 'How real! How well observed!' Observed? nonsense. An actor doesn't observe, he sees, and what he sees gets fixed in his head, simply because the human brain is made after this fashion—it is a photographic apparatus. An actor does imitate. But to what degree? As much as Molière does, who has not painted a miser, a misanthrope, a hypocrite, but the miser, the misanthrope, the hypocrite, borrowing right and left the traits that are united in the character which he thus creates. So it is with the actor, who copies different mannerisms of gait, speech and gesture which have become fixed in his mind. Then the public exclaims: 'That's it exactly.' And this is true, because what they see is the resume of the different types that everybody has seen. That's all there is of it."

My brother breakfasts at half past eleven, eating hearty. He always has a good appetite, believing with Henry IV. that "a good eater is a good worker." At one o'clock he goes to the theatre for rehearsals and he remains there if have, sometimes, half past five. He is home at six and dines at seven with the same keen appetite that he had at noon. After dinner he goes off again to the theatre and when the performance is over, if the weather is fine, he walks home smoking a cigar. He never indulges in a late supper like the vast majority of actors, myself among them.

My brother doesn't take coffee, but in his glass after breakfast, and dinner a little glass of old cognac. His favorite wine is Bourgogne. He never eats between meals, smokes moderately and is passionately fond of billiards. When alone and time weighs heavily upon him he enjoys a favorite French game of cards—*il fait des patiences*.

He is very faithful to his friends. His intimacy with Gambetta is well known. It was no ordinary friendship as some have said who were not well acquainted either with the statesman or the author. Quite the contrary; Coquelin and Gambetta were the closest of friends. More than one Parisian knows what my brother's conception of friendship is. I cite but three—M. Paul Perrier, M. Charles Lomon and M. Alexander Bisson. It was my brother who got the Francais to accept *Chez l'Avocat* and *Tabarin*, by the first named of this trio; *Jean Dacier* by the second and the *Dejeuné de Bombignac* by the third. More than this, he took upon himself the trouble of selecting actors for the chief parts in all these pieces.

My brother is possessed of another excellent quality—he can see whenever he wishes, resembling Sarah Bernhardt in this particular. We are now alike here, I regret to say. I can't sleep to order, but when my eyes are once shut, away, then I do very well. In fact, my brother's characteristics are for the most part found in the other members of the family. I too, eat and drink with a gusto. I too, am somewhat of a pig. But I do not care at all for billiards or cards. I prefer the ladies, which is excusable, for I am an old bachelor.

My brother likes fine things and his home here in Paris is a veritable museum. I try to imitate him. But what do you think is his greatest pleasure? To come home and dine with me. On these occasions he brings his little household with him, and then about my table he sees his wife, his son, his two brothers and his aged mother, who, although seventy-seven years old, is in admirable health, but impatiently counts the days when she may once more press to her breast her son and grandson, whom she greatly misses, though we do our best to fill their vacant places.

COQUELIN CADET,
Sociétaire de la Comedie Francaise.

In Memoriam.

The following minute was adopted by the faculty of Colorado college at their regular weekly meeting, Dec. November 2, 1888.

"The faculty of Colorado college have been deeply pained to hear of the death of the Rev. W. S. Lord, who was connected with this college during the years 1882-3 as instructor in political science and moral philosophy and was for a time acting president.

"We remember with the greatest pleasure our daily intercourse with him during his connection with the college, his unvarying urbanity and kindness of manner, his breadth of learning, his earnestness and skill in teaching—the mature fruit of a long and varied experience—the series of instructive and able discourses upon religious themes which he gave on Sabbath afternoons in the college chapel; and above all we recognize in him a noble type of Christian manhood, wherever he might be, giving himself with unstinted devotion up to the very end of a life of almost four score years to doing every good work which came his way."

Communicated by vote of the faculty.

J. H. LOUD,
Secretary.

The Fire.

About half past three o'clock Monday morning the fire department was called out by an alarm of fire in the Second district. When the firemen got out there was a terrible gale blowing and the whole northern part of the heavens were aglow with the light of the burning building. The fire proved to be in the residence of Mr. A. E. Barlow on the corner of Boulder street and Nevada avenue. After a hard struggle with the cars against the wind and through the curves, the firemen reached the burning building and soon had the flames under control. The building was damaged by fire and water to the extent of about $2,000, and the great wonder is that any portion of it was saved at all. A perfect gale was blowing and the sparks were carried for blocks. The cause of the fire was evidently the coals in an ash pit which stood in the rear of the house, and which the wind must have fanned into a flame. Some other buildings caught fire and then communicated with the house. Had the fire started in the interior nothing would have saved it.

The fire companies did splendid work and were highly complimented for it yesterday. The Yale-France company was the first to arrive and soon had two streams on the blaze. They were quickly followed by the Jacksons and Crowells who had to join their hose. The boys did some good work and got their heavy truck there in good time.

Mr. Barlow is to be congratulated that the loss is no larger. The residence was new having been completed in the last year. It was insured for about $2,000.

It is rumored that the College hose company and the Crowell hose company will play a game of ball on Thanksgiving day.

THE CANON ROAD CRIME.

The Wagon in Which Charles McCain was Murdered Brought to This City.

Thursday afternoon Mr. J. C. Mullendore and Mr. B. F. Rice arrived in this city from Denver after a hard two days' drive across the Divide. Mr. Mullendore is the brother-in-law of Charles McCain, of Pueblo, who was so foully murdered in his wagon near Canon City, some two weeks ago, by George Witherell. They are now taking the horses and wagon, owned by McCain and which were taken from Witherell, back to Pueblo. They stopped here during the night and will continue on their journey this morning.

The wagons are hitched together precisely as they were at the time of the arrest of Witherell in Denver. The tongue of the wagon in which the crime was committed was broken in some manner by Witherell before reaching Denver and it has not yet been mended. The wagon still bears the evidence of the terrible crime. The blood stains tell the story of the crime almost as plain as words could do. The victim was evidently lying upon his back on the left hand side of the wagon with his feet toward the foot board and his head near the front part of the back wheels. The slayer first shot him with the rifle through the right side of the head, the bullet passing through both cheeks and through the wagon bed. The bullet hole is plainly to be seen about four inches above the bottom of the wagon. The moment he was shot McCain must have raised up, when the blood spurted over the sideboards two or three feet in each direction. Seeing that he had not finished his victim the murderer then struck him in the head a number of times with an axe and a great clot of blood stain on the bottom of the wagon marks where he lay weltering.

After the body had been taken from the wagon and thrown into the creek, the slayer took a light from the camfire and attempted to remove the evidences of the crime by burning the wagon bed where the blood stains were. The attempt was unsuccessful and the wagon with its gory stains will be the strongest link in a chain of evidence against the murderer.

Witherell is still held in the Arapahoe county jail but will be taken to Pueblo for trial.

El Paso County.

The republican central committee has no further information in regard to the counties for the district judgeship than that published yesterday morning. A number of telegrams were received yesterday from different parts of the district but they did not give accurate figures. It is not thought the official returns will differ greatly from those published yesterday. Judge Harrison will have about one hundred majority in Park county and Mr. Campbell will have 200 in Chaffee.

The following table shows the vote in El Paso county for president and governor:

PRECINCT.	Harrison.	Cleveland.	Cooper.	Patterson.
Bastonville	66	52	67	53
Table Rock	41	22	41	22
Monument	60	51	98	53
Husted	16	24	4	24
Colorado City	243	84	246	180
Colorado Springs	693	570	1060	583
Fountain	51	43	50	43
El Paso	30	40	30	40
Summit Park	39	13	28	14
Florissant	96	46	96	45
Manitou	214	81	212	82
Four Mile	13	3	13	3
Sun View	12	24	12	24
Edgerton	22	21	22	21
Big Sandy	6	13	5	13
Templeton	30	13	39	13
Franceville	31	28	31	26
Granger	79	57	79	57
Hayden Divide	7	17	7	17
Totals	2,37	2,08	2,16	1,72

The rumor was given publication in the Denver papers on Sunday that a clue had been discovered which would fix the crime of the death of Mrs. Kearney and Jamie Sand, near Edgerton last spring on Witherell, the Canon City murderer. The closest investigation fails to give any foundation for the rumor. A German who lives in the vicinity of Edgerton and who saw Witherell thought he recognized him as a man who stopped for some time in that vicinity. On close questioning it was about May 10th last and as the murder was committed in March it is not believed the man could have been connected with the crime.

The new uniforms of Company A have arrived and are very handsome. They are a dress uniform and the old ones will be retained as a fatigue uniform. The coats are a dark navy blue and the pants are a light sky blue. The facings are of yellow and the buttons are gilt with the word "Colorado" across them. Each man wears a dark blue helmet trimmed with yellow, and with a large gilt coat of arms. The boys will present a handsome appearance when they parade on Thanksgiving day.

The programme for the sixth annual session of the El Paso County Teachers' association is now in press. The session will be held in the new school building at Manitou on Friday, November 23, and will be one of the most interesting ever held. A special train will be run from this city at 8.30 in the morning, returning after the session in the evening, to accommodate those who wish to attend.

The Rock Island road announces that on and after November 5, the Rock Island route through Kansas and Nebraska will be opened for passenger traffic to Colorado Springs. The through train will be the high express, leaving St. Joseph at 7.40, Kansas City at 9.05 p. m., Horton 9.25, Topeka 11.55, McFarland 1 a. m., Manhattan 1.55, Clay Centre 3.10, Belleville 5, Manzano 5.18, Philippsburg 9.10, Norton 10.31, Goodland 2.45, p. m., arriving at Colorado Springs at 9.20 p. m. This train service has been started to accommodate the pressing demands of a large number of people who wished to visit the new countries opened up by the Rock Island extension and about November 18 will be succeeded by the royal vestibule train, the most magnificent railway service in the west, with luxurious free reclining chair cars heated by steam and specially built Pullman sleepers running from Chicago to Denver, Colorado Springs and Pueblo without change via either Kansas City or St. Joe.

Roswell has applied for a school district, and the order has been issued for the election to be held. The new district will take in that part of the city north of the city limits. Forty-seven pupils are included in the new district. New furniture has been ordered.

A little son of Henry Minsinger's was run over on Pike's Peak avenue yesterday afternoon while trying to cross the street in front of a passing team. The driver succeeded in stopping his horses before the wheels of the wagon passed over the child and beyond a few bruises from the horse's hoofs he was uninjured.

A Circular.

The executive committee of the University club have issued the following circular which the members should read:

To the members of the University club:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—The executive have been considering the question of increasing the attendance at the meetings of the club. To this end they have decided to make this appeal.

We have a membership of about seventy, and yet there were perhaps not more than fifteen members present at either of the meetings held this fall. There ought to be sufficient interest among college men and women in this city to sustain a vigorous club of this kind.

If you have been absent heretofore will you not make it a point to be present at as many future meetings as possible? If the time or place of holding the meetings does not please you the executive committee will be glad to receive suggestions and will try and arrange matters so as to suit as large a number as possible.

The next meeting of the club will be held at the Congregational church Tuesday evening, November 13, at 7.30 sharp. A paper, "The Associate Charity Work," will be read by President Slocum.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

TEMPERANCE ITEMS

A member of the medical staff in the London hospitals being recently asked by a reporter of the Pall Mall Gazette how many of the cases treated in the institution are attributed to intemperance, replied: "It would be difficult to estimate the number, but it is unquestionably great. We sometimes find even children with drunkards' livers, due to the habit of giving infants gin to soothe them while teething. Drink is with us a source of much trouble. If the public houses were shut, we should have to close half our wards, or rather we should be able to take twice as many patients."

There are many temperance societies in Japan, and all are working for the principle of total abstinence. The national temperance society contains men of higher position than any other, and publishes a magazine at the capital. North Shore temperance society is the latest organization, and is carried on in connection with a Christian mission. The efficiency of the work of this society is proved by the fact that prohibitory laws have been adopted in two or three of the villages. The temperance association, organized in 1883 with eighty-nine members, now has a membership of 800 and publishes a magazine, The Temperance, which has attained a large circulation.

Dr. Donnet, of Bordeaux, France, who, with Dr. Marandon, of Dijon, has been making a scientific investigation of the diseases of wine-tasters, states that these persons suffer from disturbances similar to alcoholism, although the wine is not swallowed, but, on the contrary, rejected and the mouth rinsed afterward with water. Dr. Donnet also says that Bordeaux, where many persons drink one and a half litres of wine with each meal, has a greater number of apoplexies than any great city of the world.

"Some of the old poets thought the drinking-cup was a cup of poetry and eloquence, but that delusion has died under the accumulating witnesses of all times. Each glass of spirituous drink is the death of clear and beautiful thought. The tongue thickens, the words lose their sharp outline, the eye is dashed even under the best of wines. When God made man he declared a partnership between temperance and inspiration and made a cup of water the emblem of all clear thought. It is a singular incident that while Anacreon and Horace drank wine heavily they made Helicon send forth only streams of pure water for their nine muses to drink. There were many of these fountains: Helicon, Pindus, Parnassus, which could lend inspiration to the god or the morsal who should taste their crystal drops. The fabled springs were located by men who knew that the wine cup was an eclipse of the intellect, a stupor not to be endured by a god. What a wonderful logic was that which planned Pierian Springs for all high born beings, and which gave Anacreon a flagon of wine! What a wisdom still is that by which our scholars send the nine muses to a spring of pure water for securing a new afflatus, and then seek their own inspiration in a barrel of whisky. What is so good for the muses ought to be good for man. All intoxicating drinks take away that soul which relates man to the Creator. Wine is the paralysis of thought."—Prof. David Swing.

The Kansas passenger train due here yesterday morning at 4 o'clock was ten hours late on account of a rock slide in Dead Man's canon, one mile this side of Buena Vista.

NEW YORK FASHIONS.

HOW METROPOLITAN FAIR ONES MAKE THEMSELVES IRRESISTIBLE.

Hats That Try Men's Souls—Bridal Toilets—Handsome Street Costumes—And a Host of Other Things That Will Surely Interest the Feminine Mind.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—Fashion has her say in everything, and she, for this usually called "she," though I can find no reason why, tells us not only what we should wear and how we should wear it, but also how we should be buried, what grave clothes are stylish and what coffins are most suitable, and we have our cookery prescribed and the manner of decorating our tables determined for us; our furniture is ordered and our bed linen is commanded, and even the flowers we use is a question settled by fashion. We have no say regarding our bonnets or clothes, and our gloves and shoes are made as fashion orders, and we put up with them. We wear cloaks ugly enough to scare an Arab into fits and make no moan, and we wear sling sleeve wraps and backache bustles and make no sign of our agony, but there is a limit to even the patience of a woman.

It has amounted to a tax, the last decree, and the amount of thought and inventive genius now expended upon the entertainments of the season will have every woman bankrupt of ideas before it is over. It is not enough these days to give a good dinner to your guests, nor a pleasant social tea. You have besides to get up something new, and in a measure hire your guests to come by the offer of some souvenir or other, often a heavy burden upon the hostess' time and strength, let alone the money she spends.

* * *

One leader in society gave a floral dinner for fifty guests and they sat at five tables, each one of them decorated with a different kind of flower, and each guest received a hand painted card representing that flower and a bouquet of flowers like them.

Another floral feast was a luncheon where the tables were all made in the form of a flower as closely as possible. Each table had a cloth sewn around with a border of those flowers. Over one of these tables there was a cream white silk awning, lined with rose silk for the benefit of the ladies' complexions, with long green ribbon streamers. The buttercup table was covered with yellow satin, the poppy table with open work linen over poppy colored silk, and so on. An umbrella awning over each table with the colors of the particular flower carried out to perfection. I might moralize on how many dinners this useless expense would have given the poor, but it wouldn't pay.

The progressive dinner party is another new edict of fashion. They had progressive euchre and whist, and now it is dinner. At the end of each course the gentlemen rise, and passing to the left of the ladies' chairs take the seats vacated by the former occupants. This way they get nearly, if not quite, around the table and each has a chance to talk to everybody else. A very good arrangement for such as are so unfortunate as to have partners they do not like and bring the favored ones around. By and by it will be progressive engagements.

Speaking of engagements makes one think of weddings by a natural transition of ideas, and I can say that wedding gowns are now in demand again, for in the fall there are many weddings, the result of the summer's outings. The dresses show a greater simplicity, and the veils are not thrown over the face, but are fastened up on the top of the head, the flowers which hold them in place high. Tulle is still used for wedding veils, and such veils are really lighter and more graceful than any others, but naturally all young brides whose mothers can go to that wonderful ancient trunk, three or four hundred years old, and take therefrom a frosty fabric of priceless point lace, which has decorated the heads of the brides of many generations, prefer the point lace veils because they cost more. It is not now absolutely necessary to have orange blossoms. White lilacs, jasmine, white roses and in fact almost any flowers that please the bride are quite suitable. One young lady recently wore brush roses in her hair and carried a bunch of the same. More young ladies this season are wearing plain traveling dresses to be married in than before. Probably the reason of this is that they nearly all start away immediately after the ceremony.

BRIDAL COSTUMES.

The new hats are a regular "cyclorama," as one lady said, and you never seem to see a hundredth part of the new styles at once. The three hats represented here are the chief types of those for young ladies. Two are of velvet with plumes, and the other of soft white felt, faced with black velvet and trimmed with ribbon bows. Dark green velvet with plumes of two shades are used for one, and brown velvet with bows and plumes are employed for the other. The larger has a gold cord around the edge, and the brown feathers are shaded with gold color in the tips.

I was at the theatre last week, and just behind me sat four young sailors, all brown and ruddy and handsome and boyish, and they had come for a good time. Just in front of us was a solid phalanx of this style of hats, and yet by bending backward and forward as they moved we managed to see once in awhile a little of the stage. There was one vacant seat that afforded one narrow view, but, alas, in came another girl and took that seat. One of the sailors behind said:

"Boys, there comes another of them dam girls topsail hats, and I'm going where I can stand up."

They all left their seats and went to the back of the theatre and stood during the time the curtain was up, and sat down during the entre actes. I envied them the privilege.

The day for the puffed and heavy drapery on skirts is gone by, and the gowns for the coming season will all be made in those flowing lines, and graceful folds which reach from top to bottom in unbroken outline. Of course I do not mean all but the most part, for there will always be occasions when some other style will be appropriate, but never before the outdoor dresses will follow that style.

HATS THAT TRY MEN'S SOULS.

The handsome walking gown in the illustration is of some new cloth that is a fancy that is considerably favored by young ladies of slight figure, though anything but graceful. The wide angels that are now being made to nearly all outdoor garments are dressy and stylish enough of a novelty to catch the eye.

The polonaise is being revived and will be much worn, but instead of being looped and draped it will be left to hang straight like the redingote.

There is a new ladies' cloth for walking suits, which is called Amazonette cloth, and this is being made up largely for street costumes for early winter. The skirts have braiding in front or simple plaits, and the back is scarcely looked at, although the back fullness is very ample. The neat jacket is very plain and depends upon its perfect fit for its elegance.

There are a number of dresses now being made up town for some of those ladies who can afford such materials. The fabric in question is of silk, with a brocade of rich gold thread so fine and intricate that a yard of it is really an art treasure, as it well may be when you consider that it costs $50 a yard. It is one dress which will be worn at grand balls there are six yards of this material in the train and in the corsage. Around the edge of this train is a frill made of gold lace, and over an ivory colored ostrich fringe, which, by the way, is a new material. It is made of the long fibers of the plumes sewn upon a tape, and it makes a soft, fluffy fringe, which is frequently used in the necks of dresses instead of collars or crepe lisse ruffles. Fringe made of it is very soft and pretty, particularly for evening.

Very few people wear collars of any kind now. Narrow loops of ribbon, bias folds of satin sewn in, and these feather fringes, taking their places in day time, and lace, crepe and tulle and ribbon jabots and ruffs being worn at night.

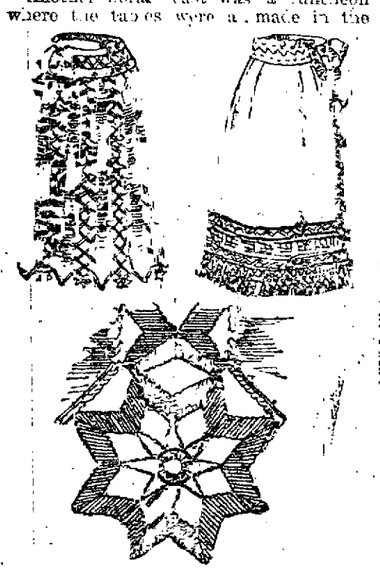
For afternoon and mornings around home almost all ladies wear dainty aprons almost always of home manufacture. They are certainly pretty trifles, and give the dear girls something to do, which is well for them, for we all know how "Satan finds some mischief still for idle hands to do." I learnt that often enough in my young days to know it by heart, and it was generally to me whenever I left off working on that eternal over hand seam.

The two pretty aprons which I present to my dear young lady readers are easily made and very effective. One is made of scrim and is embroidered in cross stitch with silk in Oriental colors, which means red and blue. A fringe is made at the bottom by raveling out and knotting the threads.

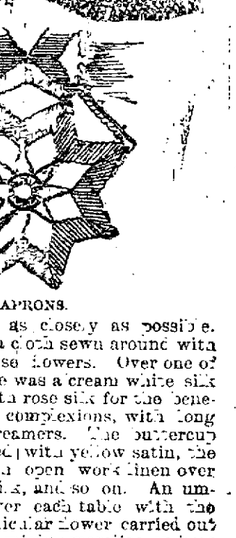
The other apron is made of ribbon and is exceedingly tasteful, and can be worn where the first would not be appropriate. It can be made of any colored ribbon, even black. The model is of dark heliotrope for the wide bands and lilac for the narrow ribbon. The narrow ribbon is sewn in zigzags and the points are afterward fastened to the wide ribbons and together to form the lattice points. At the bottom a crocheted star, which is surrounded by the ribbon sewn in points. This star is represented here large so that its details can be readily comprehended and copied. A double lattice work at the top, just below the band, finishes this pretty little apron. Ribbon is so cheap just now that the cost would be very little. Recently I bought five yards and a half of three inch black gros grain ribbon with a narrow gold stripe on each edge for 95 cents. All other ribbons are in proportion.

I saw yesterday some new evening shades in cassimere and nun's veiling for fall and winter party and dancing dresses for young ladies. They are exquisite, and really these materials are more beautiful than silk for such purposes. There is a novelty in the nun's veiling, and that is an effect of stars by means of silver and gold threads in the weave. In evening the effect is very rich and yet chaste and light. There are white, pink, blue and cream silk floss fringes to go with these materials, and they are wavy and soft and certainly pretty.

OLIVE HARPER.



APRONS.



STREET COSTUME.

If there was one-half the effort made to punish criminals that is made to screen them from punishment we would have less crime.—Quincy (Ill.) Herald.

ONE OF EL PASO'S INDUSTRIES.

The Sixth District Cattle Growers' Association.

HEADQUARTERS,
COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.,

President—W. A. Strickler.

Vice President—Chauncey Calaway.

Secretary and Treasurer—C. A. Lansing.

Executive Committee—Bernard Gilpin, F. A. Waters, F. E. Baxter.

Round-Up Commissioners—Bernard Gilpin, C. A. Lansing, F. E. Howe.

Foreman of the Round-up—A. A. Buchanan.

THE ASSOCIATION.

Although the association is yet in its infancy, it has already a good-sized membership and has accomplished some good work. It has for its object the protection of its members and the cattle interests of the Sixth district. Moving herds are inspected thoroughly and the quarantine laws rigorously enforced. A standing reward of $100 is offered for the detection, prosecution and conviction of cattle thieves. The membership fees of the association are only $5.50 per year, which amount entitles the members to all the protection that the association affords. Brand books are also issued which are of inestimable value to cattle owners. Those desiring to become members should send in their names to the secretary at Colorado Springs. The officers are all active cattle men and will do all in their power to further the interests of the association and its members.

There was very little business transacted in the district court yesterday. The petit jury met in the morning but was dismissed until 10 o'clock to-day. A number of civil cases were tried.

The GAZETTE will be sold hereafter on the locals and train which leaves here each morning at 6 o'clock. This will also afford persons living at Manitou and along the line of the route an opportunity to get the paper at an early hour.

A person familiar with the old site of the Denver and Rio Grande railroad depot can hardly recognize the spot since the erection of the new depot, and since the locals and began its work of grading.

The picture of Long Chieman's canon by the celebrated artist, Geo. C. Cosby of Chicago, will be raffled on Thanksgiving day for the benefit of the Manitou library and free reading room. It is valued at $450. The tickets are worth $1 each.

Mr. E. P. Moon, of Pueblo, has furnished us the following weather record for the week ending November 7: Highest temperature, 69, on the 3rd; lowest temperature, 37, on the 6th; weekly mean temperature, 48.85; prevailing direction of the wind, south.

Mr. Robert Richens of Manitou and Mrs. Mary E. Buckminster were married at the residence of the bride in this city, on Wednesday, the Rev. P. L. Stanton officiating. A few hours after the marriage the happy couple left for St. Louis, where they will celebrate spending some months. They will also visit other parts of the east, returning to this city for permanent residence about next April.

Weekly Market Report.

Corrected weekly by A. Lichtenhaw & Son, dealers in wholesale and retail groceries and ranch produce, No. 15 South Tejon street.

RANCH PRODUCE.			
Butter, creamery, ⅌ lb	$ 30	@	40
Butter, ranch, ⅌ lb	30	@	35
Butter, eastern, ⅌ lb	22	@	25
Eggs, ranch, ⅌ doz	30	@	35
Eggs, state, ⅌ doz	25	@	30
Cabbage, Calif., ⅌ cwt	1 00	@	2 00
Onions, ⅌ lb	2	@	5
Potatoes, ⅌ cwt	1 00	@	1 25
Turnips, new, ⅌ cwt	1 00	@	2 00
Chickens, live, ⅌ doz	5 00		6 00
Corn, ⅌ cwt	1 00	@	1 05
Chop	1 05	@	1 10
Wheat, ⅌ cwt			1 80
Oats, new, ⅌ cwt	1 20	@	1 25
Bran, ⅌ cwt	1 25	@	1 35
Flour, ⅌ cwt	3 35	@	3 50
Meal, ⅌ cwt	2 00		2 50
Graham, ⅌ cwt	2 60	@	2 75
Hay, (Colo.) ⅌ ton			22 00
Hay (Kan.) ⅌ ton	12 00	@	14 00
GREEN FRUIT.			
Oranges, ⅌ doz	50	@	75
Lemons, ⅌ doz	30	@	40
Cherries, ⅌ lb	25	@	30
Bananas, ⅌ doz	50	@	60
Peaches, ⅌ lb	10	@	15
Pears, ⅌ lb	8	@	10
Apples ⅌ lb	2	@	4
Grapes, ⅌ lb	5	@	10
GREEN VEGETABLES.			
Lettuce, ⅌ doz	40	@	50
Radishes, ⅌ doz	40	@	50
Onions, ⅌ doz	25	@	40
Asparagus, ⅌ lb	12	@	5
Rhubarb, ⅌ lb	3	@	5
Cauliflower, ⅌ lb	6	@	10
String Beans, ⅌ lb	8	@	10
Green Peas, ⅌ lb	6	@	8
Tomatoes, ⅌ lb	3	@	5
Spinach, ⅌ lb	3	@	5

MARRIED.

WALLACE-GOSHEN.—At the residence of the bride's parents, Nov. 6th, by Elder N. S. Johnson, Mr. John L. Wallace, of Colorado City, and Mrs. Carrie G. Goshen, of Colorado Springs.

GOES-ANDERSON.—At the Parsonage of the First Methodist Episcopal church on Saturday evening, November 3, by the Rev. A. C. Peck, Mr. Otto Goes of Pueblo to Miss Anna Anderson of this city.

RICHENS-BUCKMINSTER.—Mr. Robert Richens of Manitou, and Mrs. Mary E. Buckminster were married at the residence of the bride in the south part of the city on Wednesday, Rev. P. L. Stanton officiating.

MINIUM-FAIRCHILDS.—On Thursday afternoon, November 8, by the Rev. A. C. Peck, Mr. Charles Minium to Miss Mary Ruper Fairchilds, both of Colorado City.

DIED.

LAWSON.—Theophilus Lawson died at Hyde Park, Mass., on Saturday, November 3rd, 1888. Mr. Lawson was a former resident of Colorado Springs.

HAMMOND.—Mr. George P. Hammond died at his residence on Jackson street yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

☞ Ten cents per line for first insertion; five cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements to go in every other day, or on certain days of the week, ten cents per line for each insertion.

Pianos, Organs, Sewing Machines, for sale, for rent and repair, at A. Lyon's. 2-3-tf

NOTICE—TIMBER CULTIVATION.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
PUEBLO, COLO., October 22, 1888.

Complaint having been entered at this office by James O. Read, Colorado Springs, Colo., against Helen M. Yeaton, for failure to comply with law as to timber-culture entry No. 488, dated September 3d, 1886, upon the n½ nw ¼ sec. 9 nw ¼ and lot 6 sw ¼ section 3, township 3, south range, 65 west in El Paso county, Colorado, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; contestant alleging that Helen M. Yeaton did not plow or break nor cause to be plowed or broken five acres of said land during the year ending September 3d, 1887; that the said Helen M. Yeaton did not plow or break nor cause to be plowed or broken nor cultivate in crops or otherwise, nor cause to be cultivated in crops or otherwise five acres of said land during the year ending September 3d, 1888; that up to the date hereof the said Helen M. Yeaton has not plowed or broken nor cause to be plowed or broken nor cultivated in crops or otherwise nor caused to be cultivated in crops or otherwise any portion whatever of said land; that said land is at this date in a state of nature. The said parties are hereby summoned to appear before James B. Severy, judge of county court, El Paso county, at Colorado Springs, Colo., on the 6th day of December, 1888, at 9 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged failure. Hearing will also be had at this office on December 6th, 1888, at 10 a. m.

Signed WILLIAM BAYARD, Register.
wk-25-td.

PETITION TO SELL REAL ESTATE.

STATE OF COLORADO, } ss.
EL PASO COUNTY,

County court of El Paso county, to the October term, A. D. 1888.

Samuel Elwin Solly, administrator of the estate of Alfred de B. Creed, deceased, vs. Mrs. A. Creed. Petition to sell real estate to pay debts. Affidavit of the non-residence of Mrs. A. Creed, defendant above named, having been filed in the office of the judge of the county court of El Paso county, notice is hereby given to the said Mrs. A. Creed that the said plaintiff, Samuel Elwin Solly, administrator of the estate of Alfred de B. Creed, deceased, has filed his petition in the said county court of El Paso county, for an order to sell the premises belonging to the estate of said deceased, or so much of it as may be needed to pay the debts of said deceased, and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a point on the north and south line passing through the center of section nineteen (19) being a portion of the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter (ne ¼ of se ¼ of sw ¼) of said section nineteen in township fourteen (14) south of range sixty-six (66) west of the sixth principal meridian, nineteen (19) chains and fifty-five (55) links south of a stone the center of said section, and running thence south along said line through the center of said highway, known as the Cheyenne Canon road, etc., as described in quit-claim deed by J. M. Dorr to said Alfred de B. Creed. One house, one barn and one chicken coop on said land, and that a summons has been issued out of this court against you, returnable at the November term, A. D. 1888, of said court, to be holden on the last Monday of November, A. D. 1888, at the court house in Colorado Springs, in El Paso county, Colorado. Now, unless you, the said Mrs. A. Creed shall personally be and appear before said county court of El Paso county, on the first day of the term thereof, to be holden at Colorado Springs, in said county, on the last Monday of November, 1888 and plead, answer or demur to the said complainant's petition filed therein, the same and the matters and things therein charged and stated will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill.

Colorado Springs, Colorado, October 29, 1888.

EDWARD F. WRIGHT, Clerk.
By N. M. CAMPBELL, Deputy.
A. E. PATTISON, Complt's Solicitor. w-3-t

NEW YORK.

BROOKLYN, November 7.—The result of the election in Kings county was a surprise to democratic leaders, who expected 25,000 plurality for Cleveland. The shrinkage is accounted for by the return of the mugwumps and prohibitionists of four years ago to the republicans. The majority will not exceed 13,000 in Kings county.

NEW YORK, November 6.—The opinion formed last night which gives the state of New York to Harrison for president and to Hill for governor is confirmed by later scattering returns. Districts yet to be heard from cast in '84 a total of 364,520 votes. Reports by counties indicate a further gain of 5200 for Harrison, if scattering precincts not heard from keep up the drift shown in adjoining precincts heard from. Harrison's plurality will be 5000 to 10,000; Hill's about 10,000. Sunset Cox is reelected.

ALBANY, November 7.—The Evening Journal estimates a plurality of 12,000 for Harrison and 7000 for Hill in New York state. Republicans gain nine assemblymen. The congressional delegation is unchanged in political proportion.

NEW YORK, November 7.—The World says Chairman Brice refuses to concede Harrison's election. He has not yet conceded New York state.

The unofficial vote of all counties in the state as far as received shows pluralities for Cleveland of 78,956, and for Harrison of 19,247, giving Harrison a plurality in the state of 11,[illegible].

INDIANA.

INDIANAPOLIS, November 7.—Returns from sixty-seven of the ninety-one precincts in this (Marion) county show a plurality of 500 to 800 for the democratic ticket. Large gains were made in the rural districts. Labor districts in the city also show a democratic gain. Four hundred precincts in Indiana show a net republican gain of 2576.

INDIANAPOLIS, November 7.—1 a. m. The feeling at this writing is one of uncertainty. The returns are very slow in coming in. Democrats again are showing returns from Marion county, but some of the strongest republican wards and precincts are yet to hear from. Both sides claim the state, but each admit it may go either way. Latest reports show that in 40 out of 1806 precincts in the state Harrison has a net gain of 2800. Important reports are expected every minute and the excitement on the streets is intense. Republicans are inclined to be jubilant over indications showing Harrison's election, but feel that the "sauce is spoiled by the seasoning if Indiana goes democratic." So there are no marked demonstrations.

INDIANAPOLIS, November 7, 11:30 a. m.—Five hundred and ten out of 1806 precincts in the state give Harrison 76,378, Cleveland 68,178. In 1884 Blaine received 70,272, Cleveland 65,330; net republican gain of 3362.

INDIANAPOLIS, 12:30 p. m. Nov. 7.—The democratic managers are assembled at their headquarters receiving and tabulating returns independently of the Western Union. Chairman Jewett in answer to an interrogation said: "Our reports show that we have carried the state by from 3,000 to 5,000 unless the returns are tampered with."

Governor Gray thought the state was safely democratic. Col. Mason, candidate for governor, said: "The result is very doubtful." Hon. S. E. Perrin, secretary of the democratic national committee, said: "I can only repeat what I said last night. We have surely carried Indiana, and have no doubt of it. By what plurality of course I cannot estimate, as I believe it will be very close. Our official returns from 237 precincts in the state show a net democratic loss of only 643." A dispatch received from Fayette county, the home of Chairman Huston, of the republican committee, says: "Fourteen out of fifteen precincts give a democratic gain of 25 to 40 in the county."

INDIANAPOLIS, November 7.—Six hundred and forty-five precincts in Indiana give Harrison 96,250, Cleveland 90,368. The same precincts in 1884 gave Blaine 91,084, Cleveland 86,675.

INDIANAPOLIS, November 7.—Seven hundred and sixty precincts in Indiana give Harrison 122,175, Cleveland 113,208. The same precincts in 1884 give Blaine 111,370, Cleveland 107,959.

INDIANAPOLIS, November 7.—Seven hundred and eighty precincts in Indiana give Harrison 125,701, Cleveland 117,060. The same precincts in 1884 gave Blaine 118,282, Cleveland 111,389.

Eight hundred precincts of Indiana give Harrison 128,[illegible]0, Cleveland 120,719. The same precincts in 1884 gave Blaine 1[illegible]6,534, Cleveland 11[illegible],554.

INDIANAPOLIS, November 7.—Eighty-six out of 90 precincts in this (Marion) county give Harrison 16,051, Cleveland 15,228. The remaining four precincts are democratic and Cleveland's plurality will be about 300. Blaine carried Marion county by a plurality of 126.

Eight hundred and sixty precincts in Indiana give Harrison 136,203, Cleveland 128,648. The same precincts in 1884 gave Blaine 123,744, Cleveland 122,717.

Full returns from 27 counties out of 92 show net republican gains of 2355. The Evening News says the republican committee admit to have returns from thirty counties, either official or verified, showing that Harrison would carry the state by 5000 plurality. Governor Gray for the democrats claims the state is democratic by 6000. Secretary Sherin of the national committee claims the state by 3000 to 6000.

INDIANAPOLIS, November 7.—The city has been up since early this morning. Long before the hour for the resumption of bulletins a large crowd gathered around newspaper offices calling, "Returns returns," and clamoring to know the latest from New York and Indiana. As darkness came on the crowd began to grow around the Journal. As the stereopticon illuminated the last report from New York city and Kings county, confirming previous reports, the crowds grew boisterous and hilarious. At the Bates and Grand hotels large crowds are congregated but no demonstrations are in progress.

Congratulatory telegrams have been pouring in upon General Harrison since early morning, and from all parts of the country. The press will be given access to these telegrams at such time as General Harrison is confident. Under the circumstances he is not desirous to be hasty.

It has been an anxious day for the democratic managers. Returns from New York have been very depressing, and all eyes were turned to Indiana. At 8 o'clock this morning the committee rooms were packed with seekers after the latest news. Mr. Sherin told a press agent: "We have heard from 54 counties officially, and judging by estimates for the rest of our returns give the state to Cleveland by from 1500 to 2000 plurality. The republican state ticket is behind their national ticket."

The Journal says returns from 87 counties show gains for Harrison of 7875 and Cleveland 550, and 35[illegible] majority on the national and state republican ticket. Democrats gain congressmen in the First, Eleventh and Twelfth districts and elect a majority in both branches of the legislature.

INDIANAPOLIS, November 7.—Eight hundred and eighty precincts in Indiana give Harrison 131,092, Cleveland 123,148. The same precincts in 1884 gave Blaine 126,292, Cleveland 125,328.

Eight hundred and ninety precincts in Indiana give Harrison 140,620, Cleveland 133,464. The precincts in '84 gave Blaine 137,708, Cleveland 137,090.

Nine hundred precincts in Indiana give Harrison 143,163, Cleveland 135,000. The same precincts in '84 gave Blaine 120,000, Cleveland 128,589.

INDIANAPOLIS, November 8.—Harrison's majority in Indiana will not be less than 3000 and probably 5000. The state ticket is elected by the same majority.

From nearly complete returns from all congressional districts it is believed the Indiana delegation in congress will stand Democrats 8, republicans 5, an increase of two for the democrats.

INDIANAPOLIS, November 9.—County returns from Indiana and not begun to arrive at midnight and it is scarcely probable that official returns will be received before Friday night, when the vote of the state by counties will be given. Returns from congressional districts are also incomplete, but up to two o'clock nothing had occurred that changed the result given in earlier dispatches. Latest returns on the presidential election indicate that General Harrison's plurality will be about 4000.

CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 7.—Returns throughout California are coming in very slowly. As there are no complete city or county returns no basis of comparison with the vote of '84 is possible. Republican and democratic central committees both claim the state, the former by 7000 to 8000, and the democrats claim the democratic ticket will have a majority of two to three thousand. The city of San Francisco has been carried by the democrats. The Evening Post (republican) says Cleveland's majority in the city will be 4600, while democrats claim the majority will approximate 8000 to 9000 in the city, and that the republicans will not come to the city with a sufficient vote to overcome this. The entire democratic city ticket is elected in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 7.—Seventeen thousand votes have been canvassed in the city of San Francisco up to 2 o'clock this afternoon. Out of the 77,000 cast Harrison has 8292, Cleveland 8750. Napa county returns complete give Harrison 1752, Cleveland 1488; in 1884, Blaine 1597, Cleveland 1258. Sacramento county complete, except one precinct, gives Harrison 620, Cleveland 3358; in 1884, Blaine 4369, Cleveland 2665.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 8.—Forty-one thousand seven hundred and seventy-three votes out of a total of 50,370 have been canvassed. Complete returns have been received from 775 precincts out of a total of 1590 outside of the city of San Francisco. The total vote counted in the state, including both San Francisco and interior points gives Harrison 93,112, Cleveland 85,0[illegible], Fisk 3847, Curtis 755. Sufficient returns have been received from the Third and Sixth congressional district to show that McKenna and Vandever, republicans, have been re-elected by safe majorities. The four remaining districts show much closer contests there. There is but a slight difference in the votes of the republican and democratic candidates, and it is probable that the result in these districts will not be known until the total vote is counted.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 8.—Late this afternoon the count was completed in 1[illegible]0 precincts in this city out of a total of 176 and the result is as follows: Cleveland 26,989, Harrison 26,1[illegible]6.

CHICAGO, November 8.—The Western Union bulletin on California says: Complete returns from 1[illegible]23 out of 1550 precincts in California, outside of San Francisco, give Harrison 87,596, Cleveland 76,922, Fisk 4024, Curtis 750. The democratic majority in San Francisco will be less than 2000.

Congress—First district, De Haven, republican, 15,055, Thompson, democrat, 14,903 with 85 precincts to hear from. Second district—Cogan, republican, 14,257, Biggs, democrat, 15,429, with 84 precincts to hear from. Third district—McKenna, republican, 19,501, Morgan, democrat, 16,503, with three precincts to hear from. Fifth district, outside of San Francisco, Phelps, republican, 7,246, Clunie, democratic, 6,586, with three precincts to hear from. Sixth district, Vandever, republican, 30,216, Terry, democratic, 25,236, with 19 precincts to hear from. Democrats claimed 3,500 majority in San Francisco. Republicans say it will be less than 2,000. Republicans will have 28 majority on joint ballot.

ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO, November 7.—This city complete and the rest of the county except two small townships, which it is thought will not materially change the result, give Cleveland 81,220, Harrison 80,238, a plurality for Cleveland of 837. The county complete in 1884 gave Blaine 69,242, Cleveland 59,659, a plurality for Blaine of 864. As there has been no doubt that the state outside of Cook county went for Harrison, though possibly by somewhat less plurality than for Blaine in '84, there would now appear to be absolutely no question, notwithstanding the great gain for Cleveland in Cook county, that the state is safe for Harrison.

CHICAGO, November 7.—The vote of 84 counties in Illinois including Cook, shows a plurality for Harrison of 38,968, Cleveland 19,377. The remaining 18 counties in '84 gave Blaine 5,884, Cleveland 5642. Assuming that these 18 counties not yet fully reported give the same results as in '84 the state will give a plurality for Harrison of 38,912. It is safe to say, therefore, that Harrison's plurality is about 15,000.

OHIO.

CINCINNATI, November 7.—Returns from Ohio continue to show nearly the same ratio of democratic gain over Foraker's vote as last year, when he had a plurality of somewhat over 22,000. Indications point to a reduced plurality for Harrison. Some estimate it at 8,000 to 15,000. Republican congressmen are elected in the first, second, third, seventh, eighth, ninth, eleventh, twelfth, fourteenth, fifteenth, seventeenth, eighteenth, nineteenth, twenty-first and twenty-first, making fifteen. Democrats are elected in the fourth, fifth, tenth, thirteenth and sixteenth, making five. The sixth is in doubt, both sides claiming the election.

CINCINNATI, November 7.—Advices from counties unofficial except six show a plurality for Harrison of 20,835. The six counties not reported gave Foraker, republican, for governor in '87, a plurality of 635.

COLUMBUS, November 7.—Interest in election news continues. Judge Durham had nothing to say to correspondents this evening when asked his opinion. The two state committees are still receiving reports from the states and figuring up gains and losses. Republicans are claiming a plurality of from 25,000 to 30,000, and place their estimates on more or less complete returns from about half the counties in the state. On the other hand the democratic committee says: Complete or conservatively estimated returns from 22 out of 88 counties give evidence of a democratic gain of a little over 9000, and if this gain continues, which they scarcely dare hope, they will carry the state. At any rate, they say, there is no doubt they have cut down the republican plurality to a small figure. For congress the democrats say their losses balance their gains, and there is yet no doubt that they have not made a net gain. On the other hand republicans claim a net gain of one, having lost in the Central and gained in the Eleventh and Twenty-first.

CONNECTICUT.

HARTFORD, November 7.—Late returns show the election of Congressman Edward W. Seymour, democrat, in the Fourth district by the vote of Newton. His majority is 898. The congressmen are thus equally divided, two each.

HARTFORD, November 7.—Connecticut gives Cleveland for president a plurality of 529 with two towns to hear from, which will reduce it to about 350. Morris, democrat, beat Bulkeley, republican, for governor by 1500, with three towns to hear from. Bulkeley will be elected by the republican legislature.

WISCONSIN.

MILWAUKEE, November 7.—Returns are coming in slower and in less satisfactory shape in Wisconsin than four years ago, but enough are in to make it certain that the state is gone for Harrison by at least 18,000 and probably 25,000. The legislature is overwhelmingly republican, there being a republican majority on joint ballot of over 50 out of a vote of 33. Out of the nine congressmen seven are republicans and two democrats.

MICHIGAN.

DETROIT, November 7.—Michigan has gone republican by a plurality of 30,000 to 35,000 on the electoral ticket. Luce, republican, for governor, runs behind the rest of the ticket, 6,000, owing to opposition of liquor men. Republicans gain two congressmen, perhaps three. The legislature is safely republican on first ballot, insuring the election of a republican senator to succeed Chandler. The election of Wheeler, republican, in the tenth district over Fisher, the present incumbent, is conceded. This leaves but one district (seventh) in doubt, and is a republican gain of three. Shoup, Weitlauf, democrat, be elected in the seventh, which now seems probable, the delegation will stand nine republicans and two democrats. Additional returns received up to noon do not materially change the vote for governor. Luce's plurality will exceed 30,000.

MINNESOTA.

ST. PAUL, November 7.—The Globe says Wilson, democrat, is elected governor, and Harrison and Morton carry the state by 12,000. The Pioneer Press gives Merriam, republican, for governor, a plurality.

MINNEAPOLIS, November 7.—The republican state committee claim a plurality of 25,000 for Harrison and Morton; 15,000 for Merriam, the republican candidate for governor; 20,000 for the balance of the state ticket.

ST. PAUL, November 7.—The Pioneer Press estimates Harrison's plurality in Minnesota at 28,000 and Merriam, republican, for governor 20,000. The Globe, democratic, concedes Harrison 20,000 and Merriam 10,000 plurality. Republican congressmen are elected in all districts in the state.

COLORADO.

DENVER, November 7.—The excitement in this city last night and to-day was intense, each bulletin being greeted with rounds of yells by republicans, who are confident of the success of the national ticket. Democrats, while acknowledging their chances very doubtful, have not entirely given up all hopes of carrying New York.

Returns of the Colorado election, both state and Arapahoe county, are unusually slow in coming in. Up to this hour, 7:30 p. m., only partial returns have been received. These indicate the election of the republican ticket by a majority ranging from 8,000 to 12,000. The next general assembly will probably be as follows: Senate, six democrats, 19 republicans; house, 16 democrats, 39 republicans. Partial returns from 25 counties give Cleveland 5[illegible], Harrison 736[illegible], congressman, Townsend, republican, 7802, Macon, democrat, 4747; governor, Cooper, republican, 3[illegible]5, Patterson, democrat, 3[illegible]. Complete returns from 25 precincts in the city and county out of 73 give the following vote: Harrison 4735, Cleveland 3527, Townsend 4[illegible], Macon 3[illegible], Cooper 4[illegible], Patterson 3680.

DENVER, November 8.—Returns from 38 precincts of this city and Arapahoe county give the following vote: Cleveland 5[illegible]22, Harrison, 6557; congress, Macon, democrat, 3792, Townsend, republican, 7002; governor, Patterson, democrat, 5[illegible]8, Cooper, republican, 377[illegible]. Stevens has 2000 majority for chief justice. Returns from the outside are coming in exceedingly slow.

The Republicans this morning claim the state by 18,875 majority, which if correct is a republican gain over Blaine's majority in '84 of five thousand. The Republicans also claim every member of the lower house, and 26 out of 33 members of the senate.

MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, November 7.—Two hundred and eighteen townships and precincts give Harrison 32,489, Cleveland 43,257, Dumphrey 8,75[illegible], Martin 17,635.

ST. LOUIS, November 7.—The democratic committee has completed returns from about 50 of the 114 counties in this state, which indicate that Cleveland has a plurality of 30,000 in the state, and Francis, for governor, has a plurality of 1,000. These embrace the vote of St. Louis, Kansas City and all other large cities in the state.

ST. LOUIS, November 8.—Returns from 59 towns and precincts outside of St. Louis and Kansas City and two wards of Kansas City give Cleveland 15,[illegible]2, Harrison 1,668; Francis, for governor 14,526 and Kimball, republican, for governor 12,002. Kimball seems to be running well with Francis in the state, and this evening the republican state committee is claiming his election.

ST. LOUIS, November 7.—The democratic state committee concede the defeat of Clardy, democrat, for congressman in the Tenth district. This makes a republican gain of every congressman in the St. Louis district.

ST. LOUIS, November 8.—Official and semi-official returns have been received from 9[illegible] of the 114 counties in the state, and with advices from the remaining 24 show that Cleveland's plurality will exceed 25,000. Francis, democrat, for governor, will have a plurality over Kimball, republican, of about 12,000. The republican state committee now concede the election of Francis, but by a very small plurality. No further change in the congressional delegation.

VIRGINIA.

ALEXANDRIA, November 7.—W. W. Scott, secretary of the democratic state committee, claims the state for Cleveland by a reduced majority, probably between 4,000 and 5,000.

RICHMOND, November 7.—Great excitement prevails here to-day, in striking contrast with the quiet situation of yesterday. Cleveland has carried the state by a reduced majority. Democrats elect six congressmen, republicans one and three doubtful.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, November 7.—"Pig Iron" Kelley and O'Neil are reelected to congress.

Returns from 50 counties, including Philadelphia, out of 67, indicate that Harrison will have 65,000 plurality in Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, November 7.—Congressional returns in this state show that the delegation will stand 2 republicans against seven democrats.

IOWA.

DES MOINES, November 7.—Harrison's plurality in Iowa will probably exceed thirty thousand. Weaver in the Sixth district and Anderson in the Eighth are both beaten, giving the republicans every congressman in the state but one.

DES MOINES, November 8.—Sixty-one counties complete give Harrison a net gain of 10,583, or a plurality so far of 25,000. The remaining 38 counties will probably raise his plurality to 30,000.

DELAWARE.

WILMINGTON, November 7.—The state is democratic for president, but the legislature is probably republican.

WILMINGTON, November 6.—The Evening Bulletin says: Kent county has gone democratic and the legislative ticket is elected by 169 plurality. This insures the election of a democratic senator to succeed Saulsbury.

LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS, November 7.—Cleveland's majority in the state is estimated at 30,000.

OREGON.

PORTLAND, November 7.—Latest returns thus received estimate between 7000 and 8000 majority for Harrison.

Dates and dispatches from Washington territory place the election of Wilson, democrat, to congress, over Chas. S. Voorhees, by a majority of from 25 to 300.

KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, November 7.—Latest returns show the democrats have carried the first nine congressional districts with much the best prospects in the tenth. The eleventh has reelected Finley, republican. Cleveland's majority is near 25,000.

NEBRASKA.

LINCOLN, November 7.—From returns already received the State Journal gives Nebraska to Harrison by between 30,000 and 35,000. For governor, Thayer, republican, will have 25,000 majority.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

CHARLESTON, November 7.—Serious opposition to the democratic candidate for congressman was made in the Seventh district. Elliott, democrat, is elected by about 3,000 majority.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

COLUMBIA, November 7.—The republican vote is small. Democrats carry the state by 35,000. Returns indicate the election of every democrat for congress.

WEST VIRGINIA.

NEW YORK, November 7.—The Evening World says West Virginia is still doubtful.

NEW JERSEY.

JERSEY CITY, November 7.—The democratic state committee claim the state by 8[illegible]; senate by [illegible] to [illegible] republican, and the assembly by 8[illegible] to 28 republican. There are several districts in doubt however, and officials are based on very meagre returns from democratic sources.

TRENTON, November 7.—The democratic plurality in New Jersey is estimated at 3,000. The legislature will be democratic by a close vote. The senate stands democrats [illegible], republicans [illegible]. This is the first time in ten years that the democrats have had the senate. The lower house is claimed by the republicans, but the democrats say they have a majority. The closeness of the legislature will make the contest for United States senator next winter unusually exciting.

TRENTON, N. J., November 7.—The state legislature will stand democrats [illegible], republicans 27; democrats [illegible] joint ballot, not including doubtful districts 3.

TRENTON, November 7.—The congressional delegation: First district, C. A. Bergon, rep; second district, K. James Buchanan, rep; third district, L. Geisenimer, dem; fourth district, P. Fower, dem; fifth district, C. D. Beckwith, rep; sixth district, Herman Lehlbach, rep; seventh district, William McAdoo, dem.

Cox's Successor.

WHEELING, W. Va., November 7.—Atkins, republican, is elected over Pendleton, democrat, for congress in the First district by 800 majority.

Gains in the Northwest.

PORTLAND, Oregon, November 8.—More than three-fourths of the full returns are received from Oregon. The vote has increased nearly 10 per cent. over last year. The republican majority has increased in about the same proportion. The vote of the state is nearly 63,000, republican majority fully 8,000.

In Washington territory, Allen, republican, is elected to congress by not less than 5,000, a republican gain of over 7,000 since 1884. The legislature in both branches is republican.

An English View.

LONDON, November 8.—The Globe says: Cleveland has not gained anything by fussing with the fisheries question or by his rude treatment of Lord Sackville. It is a satisfaction to find that even in America a weak-kneed policy is not always profitable. Their defeat is a heavy blow to the democrats. It may help to compensate Mr. Blaine for his previous failure, as he will probably become secretary of state. Mr. Blaine may not be able to revive the reciprocity foreign policy which helped to create distrust and promote his defeat, but his alliance or understanding with the Irish element may not tend to soften his conduct in international affairs.

The Result in Nebraska.

OMAHA, November 8.—Complete returns from sixteen counties, including Douglas and Lancaster, give Harrison 3[illegible],9[illegible]3, Cleveland 26,505. For governor, McShane leads his ticket 2,230. In 1884 the same counties gave Blaine 22,250, Cleveland 17,301.

Laird, Dorsey, and Connell, all republicans, are undoubtedly elected, the latter by a small majority. Returns are imperfect and incomplete and the republicans probably have a majority on joint ballot in the legislature.

Sunset Cox's Opinion.

NEW YORK, November 8.—Hon. S. S. Cox to-night said: "I think the house is against us, notwithstanding our gains in Virginia and other states. The northwest and west, including Minnesota, Michigan and Wisconsin, have failed to respond to us."

Nevada Returns.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 8.—Returns from the state of Nevada as far as counted give Harrison 4[illegible]3, Cleveland 3[illegible]32. For congress returns as far as counted give Bartine, republican, [illegible], and Cassidy, democrat, 3,[illegible]3.

Florida Democratic.

PENSACOLA, November 8.—Florida has gone democratic by over 13,000 majority and elects both democratic congressmen.

Scratching Cleveland.

CHICAGO, November 6.—The Daily News New York special says: All places of business are closed. The usual resorts are deserted. Everybody at the polls. There seems to be a great deal of trading going on. The Evening News man visited five polling places on Third avenue, two on Seventh avenue. He was found one could get a vote for Harrison at each one of them by giving a vote for either of the democratic candidates for mayor, legislature or for alderman. One ticket peddler on Third avenue took the correspondent aside and offered two votes for Harrison if he would cast his vote for Coogan, the labor candidate for mayor. The cabman who drove the correspondent voted for Harrison, Hill and Hewitt, and said all boys were going that way. A ticket taker at the elevated station voted for Harrison in exchange for two votes for Grant, the Tammany nominee for mayor. These are mentioned as straws. There is as much trading as the republicans expected.

NEW YORK, November 6.—It is reported Tammany is selling Cleveland in behalf of Grant, Tammany's candidate for mayor, in some voting districts. A committee from the national democratic headquarters made investigation and one of the members afterward reported the cutting had been stopped. In the Twelfth assembly district Tammany people claim the County Democracy were selling out Cleveland for Hewitt, their candidate for mayor and buying the votes of Hungarians.

Side Issues in the States.

CHICAGO, November 6.—Every state will vote for presidential electors. Every state except Maine, Oregon and Vermont will elect members of congress and each organized territory a delegate. State officers and legislatures will be chosen by Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Illinois, Kansas, Indiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Carolina, South Carolina, Texas, West Virginia and Wisconsin. California will elect a legislature, chief justice and associate judge of the supreme court; Iowa and Ohio minor state officers; Nevada a supreme judge, regents of the university and legislature; New Hampshire and Tennessee, governor and legislature; New Jersey, legislature; New York, governor, judge of the court of appeals and legislature; Pennsylvania, supreme judge, auditor and legislature. Proposed amendments to the constitution or general laws will be voted upon by Georgia, Illinois, Kansas, Nevada, New Hampshire, New York, North Carolina, Virginia and West Virginia.

Harrison at the Polls.

INDIANAPOLIS, November 6.—Toward 10 o'clock the rain ceased and there are signs of clearing, but the atmosphere is damp and the streets sloppy. Reports of many arrests are coming. Both sides are swearing out warrants charging attempts to commit fraud. At 8:30 there was a crowd of about 100 standing around and within a livery stable on Seventh street, where citizens of the third precinct of the second ward vote. The rain had ceased shortly before. Two men wearing fall overcoats with collars turned up walked quietly along Seventh street, and entered the polling place. They were General Harrison and his son Russell. The distance from their residence to the polling place is some three and a half squares. The chute being open when the general arrived, he walked up to the window, and in the quietest possible manner handed in his ballot. As the inspector dropped the paper into the box he called out the name, "Benjamin Harrison," and clerks responded "number 227," signifying the number of ballots cast up to that hour. As this precinct only cast 302 votes in '84 and 357 in '86 it will be seen that over two-thirds of the vote was in to-day at half past ten. Russell Harrison did not vote, being a citizen of Montana. After the general had voted a crowd gathered about him and a short season of hand shaking took place. Among those who greeted him were E. D. Pierce, nephew of the late Vice President Hendricks, and W. O. Dewey, a prominent business man and democrat. After remaining about twenty minutes and chatting familiarly with a score or more of acquaintances present the general and his son buttoned their overcoats and walked back to the house. The general seemed in excellent spirits. If he felt any anxiety over this eventful day's work not a shadow of it was manifest on his smiling face. Around his residence everything is very quiet.

Favored by Gladstone.

BIRMINGHAM, November 7.—Gladstone receiving a representation on behalf of Birmingham workingmen offered to support a practical scheme to remove the pecuniary difficulty of becoming a member of parliament consistent with absolute independence and equality between representative workingmen in the house and other members.

Stay to a Murderer.

DENVER, November 7.—Herman Babcock, convicted of the murder of [illegible] at Glenwood Springs and sentenced to be hanged next Friday, has been granted a stay of proceedings by the supreme court for the purpose of hearing argument for writ of error by the attorney of the condemned man.

Railroad Wreck.

BUENA VISTA, Ga., November 7.—A train on the Savannah and Western road containing 25 passengers bound for the Macon fair, was wrecked near Danville this morning. The killed are: Charles Scovill, Doctor Tizon, Henry Martin, George Davis and Joan Hanover. A dozen others were injured, among them Conductor Singleton.

Sudden Death on a Train.

BOSTON, November 8.—A private dispatch says: Edward C. Corrigan, member of the Massachusetts state board of education and a well known lawyer of Boston, died of apoplexy yesterday afternoon in a Denver and Rio Grande passenger train. He was on the way from Salt Lake to Colorado Springs with Miss Mary Greene Hoyt, for whom with General Butler he was counsel. Corrigan's body is now being embalmed at Salida, Colo. Miss Hoyt telegraphed the above intelligence this morning. Mr. Corrigan's law partner, H. W. Knight, is manager of the Methodist book concern in New York. Mr. Corrigan's body will be brought home at once.

Barnum Seriously Ill.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., November 8.—W. H. Barnum, of the Democratic national committee, is seriously ill at his home at this place. In answer to a telephone inquiry to-night it was learned that he was taken sick a week ago, while in New York. He returned to his home on Monday, and his illness assumed a dangerous character. To-night, however, his condition is slightly improved. The trouble was caused by overwork, resulting in nervous prostration.

Emperor Frederick's Letters.

BERLIN, November 8.—In addition to hundreds of letters from the late Emperor Frederick found in Baron Von Maggenheim's house, the police discovered in a secret drawer in a writing desk two bundles of telegrams and letters from Frederick (written when he was crown prince), his wife, Queen Victoria, the Prince of Wales, Prince Alexander of Battenburg, Dr. Mackenzie, the Duke of Cumberland, Count Von Ziesendorff, Dr. Windthorst and others.

The Irish Cause.

BIRMINGHAM, Eng., November 8.—Gladstone received an address from Birmingham nationalists, in reply to which he said the Irish cause was no longer dependent upon one life. The Liberal party had taken up home rule and they never yet had espoused a great cause without achieving success.

A Hotel Burned.

LOS ANGELES, November 8.—A large hotel at Long Beach, on the coast, about twenty miles from this city, with nearly all its costly furniture, was totally destroyed by fire last night. Loss $100,000; insurance $45,000.

A Stage Hold Up.

DOWNIE, Cal., November 8.—The down stage was held up today by a masked highwayman. The express box, containing bullion and coin amounting to $2,500, was rifled of its contents. The mail bags were not found.

A Polish Plot Discovered.

LONDON, November 5.—A St. Petersburg correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says General Gourko has sent a telegram to the minister of the interior announcing that he has discovered the existence of a revolutionary society in Poland with numerous branches. Many members have been arrested, including a number of students, a magistrate and several government officials, who are in prison at Warsaw. The society has issued a manifesto regretting the failure of the recent attempt on the life of the czar at Livadia and threatening repetition of the attempt.

An American Ship Detained.

BOSTON, November 5.—The brig Richard T. Green, Captain Patrick, from St. Marc, Hayti, reports, October 18, when off St. Marc, she was ordered to heave to by a Haytian man-of-war, whose armed officers and men came on board three times, taking away the ship's register and other papers, threatening to take her to Port au Prince as a prize. After detaining them some time the papers were returned and the vessel allowed to proceed.

Mormons in Canada.

OTTAWA, November 3.—According to returns received by the department of agriculture over 200 Mormons have emigrated from Utah to the Canadian northwest during the past season. Settlements already established south of the Canadian Pacific are thriving. The Mormons cannot take up land before agreeing to abandon polygamy. They are devoting themselves to raising

HEALTH NOTES.

Dr. Harmon Gives Advice on House Heating.

Deleterious Influences of Some of the Forms of Systems.

Great Influence of the Temperature of the Heart.

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The heating of the apartment in which we pass the greater portion of our lives is a subject which at this time of the year is second to none others in importance and it is strange that notwithstanding the advances which science has made in this respect there should be in general so utter a disregard on the part of householders of the principles by which they should be governed. I propose, therefore, in this paper to consider the matter somewhat at length, with the hope that those who are most concerned will do what they can to avoid some of the inconveniences and dangers to which as they now live they are subjected.

The substances which are used to produce heat must contain a large amount of carbon and hydrogen in order to be economical, these being the matters which by their combustion cause the greatest evolution of caloric. These substances are known as fuel, and are of vegetable or animal origin. Those of the first named class are wood, peat or turf, lignite, bituminous and anthracite coal, petroleum, wood charcoal, peat charcoal, coke (or the charcoal from coal), a coal oil, and vegetable oils, with some others of minor importance.

The animal oils and fats are occasionally used for heating purposes (as, for instance, in the old days of river steamboat racing, when barrels of lams were, in the excitement of the moment, not infrequently used for feeding up a good head of steam), but their employment in this direction is decreasing.

In late years natural gas, a so-called vegetable origin, has been found in large deposits, and has been largely used for heating purposes, and illuminating gas, of artificial production but of similar characteristics is likewise employed to no small extent in the same direction.

Hydrogen is more eminently the heat giving substance and if it were possible, with a due regard to economy, to burn this gas in its pure state for the purpose of warming our dwellings, it would accomplish the object in a way that would leave nothing to be desired. One pound of hydrogen will raise 236 pounds of water from 32 degrees to 212 degrees Fahrenheit, while good coal will only heat 30 pounds, wood charcoal 75 pounds and dry wood only 36 pounds through the same range of degrees. Moreover, hydrogen in burning yields no other substance than water, and therefore it stands at the head from a sanitary point of view.

But the compound bodies mentioned, while containing hydrogen in large quantity, have associated with them other substances, which in the process of combustion give origin to vapors and gases which are highly deleterious in character. Thus the various kinds of coal contain sulphur, from which sulphurous acid and sulphuretted hydrogen are formed—both in the highest degree prejudicial to health. Nitrogen is present also, and in uniting with hydrogen gives origin to ammonia, which is extremely irritating to the respiratory passages. A portion of the carbon unites with a portion of the nitrogen and hydrogen, and hydrocyanic acid is produced, not in large quantities, but yet in sufficient amount if not removed, to cause very considerable disturbance to the healthy working of the organism. The rest of the carbon which is consumed unites with the oxygen of the air to form carbonic acid and carbonic oxide. The latter is a substance extremely poisonous in its action on the system when inhaled into the lungs, but from bituminous coal a considerable amount escapes unconsumed in the form of smoke, which consists of small particles of pure carbon. In many places where large quantities of bituminous coal are burned the smoke is a source of great discomfort. Coke during combustion yields sulphurous acid, carbonic acid and carbonic oxide, and charcoal also gives rise to the two last named substances while burning. The many suicides and accidental deaths which have been caused by burning charcoal have been due to the inhalation of the carbonic oxide evolved during the process. Wood when burned gives off a large quantity of carbon in the form of smoke, the vapor of water, empyreumatic oils, carbonic acid and carbonic oxide. The irritating qualities of wood smoke are due to these empyreumatic substances, among which creosote is the chief.

Now, in order to obtain heat from the fuel without at the same time subjecting ourselves to the action of the noxious substances mentioned various contrivances have been devised which with more or less completeness allow of the removal of the deleterious matters, or which are placed at a distance from the apartments to be warmed and heat them through the medium of water, steam or by currents of hot air. These are open fireplaces, stoves, furnaces supplying hot air, steam apparatus and hot-water apparatus.

THE OPEN FIREPLACE HEALTHY.

The open fireplace is on several accounts to be preferred to any other means of heating an apartment. It insures, when well constructed, the removal of those products of combustion which tend to vitiate the atmosphere, and at the same time causes a strong current of air to pass from the room through the chimney, by which a tolerably effective ventilation is produced.

But it has certain objectionable features which preclude its employment when a steady and uniform heat is required and when it is especially desirable to avoid irregular currents of air. It is therefore not adapted for use in large rooms, such as hospital wards, where many sick persons are present. If wood is the fuel used, the frequent necessity of replenishing the fire, the lowering of temperature which ensues if there is the least neglect in tending to this point and the great loss of heat through the chimney afford a most insuperable reasons against the open fireplace during the colder months of the year. If coal is burned, though there is more heat, yet it is impossible to avoid the exhalation of a portion of the deleterious gases and vapors throughout the chamber, and the dust in the form of ashes which is profusely scattered does seriously to the inconvenience and uncleanliness. In addition, the warmth from a fireplace is not generally diffused throughout the room. The heat is almost entirely communicated by direct radiation, and consequently while that part of the body turned towards the fire is heated perhaps to excess, the portions not exposed to the rays of heat are not sufficiently warmed.

On the other hand, again, the cheerfulness imparted to the mind by the sight of an open fire should not be overlooked, and the influence of the light emitted is also an important element in the consideration of the subject; so that while, as has been said, the objection applicable to the use of open fireplaces in large rooms, especially those inhabited by sick persons, are almost insurmountable, the advantages from them will always cause their employment in smaller rooms inhabited but by one or two persons and in cases where economy is no object. When used wood is to be preferred, and next, good bituminous coal. The gases evolved from anthracite, coke and charcoal are much more deleterious and, as has been said, a portion will unavoidably escape into the air of the room. There are many persons who cannot endure an anthracite or coke fire in an open fireplace without headache or bronchial irritation being the inevitable consequence.

Stoves are of so many different patterns that to describe them, or even a tithe of them, would require more space than could probably be devoted to their consideration. There are certain general features which are attached to all stoves without reference to the material of which they may be constructed or the peculiar pattern after which they are formed.

Stoves not only heat the atmosphere by radiation but also by conduction, and hence any organic matters which may be suspended in the air are volatilized on coming in contact with the heated metal. In an open fireplace a great portion of the heat, amounting generally to as much as 90 per cent, is drawn up the chimney, but that given off from a stove is retained in the room to a much greater extent.

A serious objection to stoves is that as the air surrounding them becomes heated and specifically lighter it ascends to the ceiling, and therefore the lower strata of air contained in a room heated by a stove are never as hot as the upper.

Another objection arises from the dryness of the atmosphere which is produced by a stove. It is customary to have a vessel on top of the stove containing water, by the evaporation of which this evil is partially obviated, but it is not altogether got rid of, and the arrangement requires attention which is seldom given to it.

Stoves in which coal is burned always allow the escape into the apartment of a portion of the gas and vapors given off during combustion. If wood is the fuel the source of vitiation is not so great, as the gases which arise from the burning of wood are lighter than those from coal, and consequently there is greater tendency for them to escape through the pipe. Moreover, coal always contains mineral substances such as sulphur, which being volatilized are diffused more or less completely in the form of vapor throughout the room. On this account coal stoves are exceedingly unfit for rooms in which invalids are confined, but as they are economical and require little attention they are used in the temporary military hospitals of the country. The civil hospitals—without so far as I know an exception—are heated by more improved methods.

Furnaces placed at a distance from the apartments to be heated, generally under them, are modifications of the ordinary stove, differing only in the fact that air is brought to the stove heated by conduction and then allowed to ascend to the rooms through pipes or flues. If proper precautions are taken to insure a full supply of fresh air from the outside, to prevent the mixture of the gases from the fuel with the hot air and to provide sufficient moisture, this method of warming is not very objectionable. It, however, almost invariably happens that proper measures are not taken to insure these ends, and consequently the air of apartments heated by subterranean furnaces is a most always oppressive. It is only necessary to allow a piece of polished silver to stand for a few days in a room warmed in this manner to be convinced of the presence of the vapor of sulphur in the atmosphere, as the silver very rapidly becomes tarnished by the formation of the sulphures. I have also caused the warmed air to pass through Dewey's porcelains, and have always found an excessive amount of carbonic acid to be present. And yet I have seen educated persons, of those who from their position in life, ought to have known better, crowd themselves to the number of five or six into a room scarcely fifteen feet square in which there was no window, in which two gas burners were lighted and with the doors shut crouched over a fire from a red hot furnace through which air not enough to parch the skin was being discharged with horrible rapidity. Should it be a subject for surprise that such persons were annoyed with coldness of the extremities and were haggard and ghastly looking in the morning, and that they were afflicted with almost constant headache, dyspepsia and other affections evincing disorder of the organism? As used in this country, hot air furnaces I have no hesitation in saying are productive of more disease and discomfort than are caused by all the other means of producing artificial heat combined.

Buildings are sometimes heated by steam, which by some is considered to possess advantages over hot water used in a similar manner. A boiler is fitted up in some convenient place and the steam is either conveyed in pipes directly to the rooms to be heated or hot air is caused to come in contact with coils of pipe containing steam and then admitted to the apartments.

The chief disadvantage of steam as a heating agent consists in the fact that it is difficult to regulate the temperature. The pipes must be kept at 212° Fahrenheit or condensation of the vapor at once takes place and water is formed. In passing from a state of vapor to that of a liquid steam parts with its latent heat and becomes sensible, and thus the temperature of the pipes is raised. The latent heat of steam being 1000°, a great source of heat is thus at command; but if the pipes are allowed to cool again below 212 degrees a fresh portion of steam is condensed, and so on till the whole of it has been converted into water and has parted with its latent heat. It now occupies but 1-1600th part of the space as water that it did as steam, and consequently has a heating power equivalent to that of an equal bulk of water. But for bulk, the heating power of steam compared to that of water is as 1 to 288—that is, a cubic foot of water will give as much heat as a cubic foot of steam in passing from 212 degrees to 100 degrees. Bringing into consideration other factors, such as the specific heat of the iron of which the pipes are made, the heat from the water contained in the boiler, and of the brickwork around the boiler, it is found that a building warmed with hot water will maintain its temperature after the fire is extinguished about six or eight times as long as it would if it were heated with steam.

The air warmed by steam is not balmed as is that which comes in contact with the heated surface of a stove, and hence is not deprived to an equal extent of its moisture. It is therefore less irritating to the lungs and being a healthy and uncontaminated by the vapors and gases given off by the burning fuel, is altogether preferable to any direct means of heating.

There are many forms of steam-heating apparatus in use some of which are preferable to others. The subject in these relations will be best studied from the works specially devoted to the consideration of the principles of artificial heating.

Hot water affords another excellent means for obtaining artificial warmth, and the principles upon which the process is conducted do not differ essentially from those which govern those already described. Pipes are arranged in connection with a boiler containing water. Heat being applied, those portions of the water nearest to the source of the heat first become warmed, and at the same time specifically lighter. If this water were allowed to escape there would be a constant necessity for replenishing the boiler; but after it has lost a portion of its heat it is returned to the boiler and the process repeated. The pipes may be arranged in coils, contained in boxes under the floor communicating with the external atmosphere. A register in the wall or floor allows the hot air to enter the chamber.

Of all means of heating that by hot water is to be preferred. The air cannot be parched by it, for the temperature can never be raised above 212 degrees Fahrenheit. It parts with its heat less rapidly than does steam. These facts render it far more pleasant to bear than the heat from steam. In general it may be said that either steam or hot water should be adopted for the heating of our houses in winter. By either of these a uniform temperature can be obtained, and that is a highly desirable matter to accomplish. It is almost invariably the case that rooms are overheated and halls and passages left cold. Persons therefore pass from an atmosphere of 80° or 90° degrees to one not far from the freezing point. In this way colds are rapidly contracted. The temperature of the house in winter should never exceed 65 degrees, and this should exist throughout its whole extent, so that there will be no necessity for closing doors, and hence the air will be allowed to circulate freely throughout the whole building. Certainly many cases of anemia, to say nothing of severe colds and rheumatism, are caused by the houses that we inhabit being heated to too high a degree. People pass from their interiors to the street without thinking that by so doing they suddenly change the temperature of the air in which they live sixty degrees or more even in comparatively mild weather, and in very cold weather as much as 80 or 100 degrees. Such sudden changes of temperature are calculated to break down the strongest systems, and especially those of old persons and young children. The regulation of the heat of our houses and the avoidance of too high a temperature in winter would certainly lessen the number of preventable diseases.

WILLIAM A. HAMMOND.

The Wrecked Whalers.

WASHINGTON, November 2.—Under orders from the acting secretary of the navy the naval officer found in San Francisco the captain of the bark Bowhead which brought news of the perilous situation of American whalers in Arctic waters and succeeded in securing the following additional information. The thirteen vessels at last accounts were enclosed in an open lake twenty miles in diameter, in the ice-pack, at lat. 71° north, long. 157½ west. The steam whaler Quickstep was the last vessel to get out, forcing her way through the young ice. She reported the state of affairs to the fleet outside and the steamers Narwhal and Freeman started immediately to attempt a rescue and may have been successful. The imprisoned vessels have experienced captains, and are well found in clothing and food, which may be supplemented by game and fish in case of necessity. Other vessels are expected to arrive in San Francisco any day, bringing later news of the imprisoned fleet. Although this report is regarded at the navy department as much more favorable than that first received, preparations to fit out the United States steamer "Thetis" for a relief expedition will be pushed forward.

OTTAWA, November 2.—Tupper, minister of marine, having had the expedition of the United States steamer Thetis, which has for its object the relief of whaling vessels frozen in the ice in the Arctic whaling grounds called to his attention, has, it is said, under consideration the question of sending a Canadian vessel to assist in the work.

THE WHALERS SAFE.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 2.—The steam whaler Brasier arrived from the Arctic this afternoon and brought the information that the thirteen whalers with their crews of about 500 men, which were caught in the ice pack the last of September, are safe. October 26, after the vessels had been imprisoned nine days, a gale sprung up and the ice began to break. The whaling captains took the first opportunity to release their vessels, and in a day or two all were safely out.

Condition of Trade

NEW YORK, November 2.—R. G. Dun & Co's. Weekly Review of Trade says: The simple fact that bank exchanges outside of New York in the last week but one of a presidential campaign exceeded those of last year by 10½ per cent, the gain being larger than that of last year having been exceptionally large, proves that the volume of legitimate business is unprecedented, for only a part of the increase can be attributed to the excess of speculative operations. In stocks the sales here have been only about 1,000,000 shares for the week; in wheat about 85,000,000 bushels; in cotton about 350,000 bales, and in other markets rather smaller than usual. Reports indicate marked improvement in the volume of trade at Nashville, Memphis and Detroit and a satisfactory business at nearly all other cities, but at Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and New York City the prevailing quiet is attributed to the political excitement. A slight stringency in money is noted at St. Paul, and an active demand at Kansas City with some complaint about business prospects in western Kansas, which leads to caution in dealings with that section. Improvement in collections is noted at southwestern and northwestern centers.

In the iron business, though the sales in October are thought to have considerably exceeded the production, other transactions of considerable magnitude are noted including sales by the Thomas company for 1889 delivery of 75,000 tons. The closing of contracts for 21,500 tons of rails for the Vanderbilt roads made the week one of exceptionally large transactions, but quotations are at $27.50 to $28.00 at eastern mills. Bar iron is easier but prices grow more irregular and former quotations for nails are not maintained.

The wool market is firm. The dry goods trade has been comparatively quiet, the demand for men's woolens and knit goods being moderate and for dress goods quiet and irregular, while cotton goods are generally firmer, without large transactions. It is reported that an advance of five cents in carpets will be soon effected.

Boots and shoes are selling at full rates, especially in the west.

The coal trade is somewhat dull.

The stock market, after a little depression, is less active but stronger, and the average price of the more active stocks is a fraction higher than a week ago. The treasury has taken in during the week $4,400,000 more gold than it has paid out, but has paid out $3,000,000 more silver certificates and legal tenders, and the money market here is fully supplied with low rates of exchange.

The exports increased the past month about three per cent, while the imports are below last year's about seven per cent, with wheat, corn, cotton, lard and petroleum at prices lower than a week ago. A general average of prices nevertheless remains substantially unchanged.

The business failures for the last seven days number 275, as compared with a total of 254 last week, and 224 the week previous. For the corresponding week of last year the figures were 225.

An Express Car Robbed.

NEW ORLEANS, November 3.—The United States Express messenger on the New Orleans and Northern railway, which arrived here this morning, was robbed at 5 a. m., between Lacy and Derby stations, fifty miles from this city. Express officials decline to state the amount of the robbery but it is understood the loss is between $2,000 and $5,000. The robber entered the express car, where Henry McElroy, baggage master, was sitting near the middle of the car, and the express messenger, Charles Harley, at the end, checking off freight. The robber came first to the baggage master, presented a pistol and required McElroy to hold up his hands. Quickly throwing a sack over McElroy's head the robber gave his attention to the messenger, who was required at the point of the pistol to open the safe. A sack was then placed over the messenger's head while the robber proceeded with the work of securing the money. After securing the contents of the safe the robber pulled the bell rope. When the train stopped he left the car unobserved. When the express car was finally reached by the conductor both McElroy and Laurey were found standing with their hands up and sacks over their heads. They were under the impression that the robbery was still present.

Explosion Disasters.

PORTLAND, Maine, November 5.—The Mills Oriental Powder Co., near South Windham, exploded about noon. There were four buildings, one kernel mill, and three wheel mills. The explosion originated in the kernel mill. There was only a fraction of a second between the explosion of the kernel mill and those of the other three. There were only two men in the mills. Both were family men. The property loss is not large.

PITTSBURG, November 5.—Intelligence is just received of the explosion of a nitro glycerine magazine near Shamokin, Pa., 12 miles from here, this morning. Great damage was done to surrounding property. Particulars not yet known.

The magazine belonged to the Torpedo company of Delaware. The explosion was terrific and was felt 25 miles away. Houses and stantics were shattered in the vicinity. It was reported that a large number of persons had been killed and injured, but it is now believed no one was hurt, though nothing definite is known. It is supposed it was caused by a tramp through ignorance. There was between two or three tons of glycerine in the magazine. The earth was torn up for a distance of 500 yards. Trees an eighth of a mile away were torn asunder and many houses wrecked. The residences of George and William Wilson and Thomas McCoy, half a mile away, were completely shattered and their occupants thrown through the windows, but not seriously injured. As far as can be ascertained no one was killed except possibly the tramp.

A Montreal Sensation.

MONTREAL, November 5.—A sensation has been caused by the arrest of Adelaide Noe, on the charge of using threatening language to C. E. Soraty, once under minister of finance in France and president of the Bank of Lyons. As president of the Bank of Lyons he directed the reserve fund was in gold, when in reality it was in bonds of the Union General. When the Union General went under so did the Bank of Lyons. Soraty escaped to Canada, taking with him, it is said, something like a million francs. He also brought the wife of his private secretary, so the story goes, and settled here, where for the past few years he has devoted himself to literary work. Adelaide Noe, who styles himself head of the Paris police security, on Saturday walked into Soraty's villa with a revolver and threatened to be avenged on both Soraty and the woman who ran away with him, leaving her husband behind to die of a broken heart. If the case is pushed a spicy history will be brought to light.

A Disastrous Explosion

READING, Pa., November 2.—An accident, resulting in the killing of five persons, injuring many others, took place this afternoon on the farm of Jonas Spayd, this county, where a steam threshing machine was in operation. The boiler exploded and killed Irvin Dunkelberger, William River, Joseph Kachmer, Isaac Kachberger, boys, and Joseph Spayd. The bodies of all five were hurled thirty to forty feet, and terribly mutilated. The body of Kachmer was hurled clean through the weather boarding of the barn. The building was completely wrecked. The force of the explosion was felt many miles. Geo. Zimmershitz, sr., was badly injured and cannot recover. Engineer Hoover has several bruises; John Riege internally; Minnie Baer, aged 16, suffered concussion of the brain and will die.

A Boy Forger.

CINCINNATI, November 2.—Yesterday upon balancing the bank accounts the Bockmann tobacco warehouse found a forged check for $5000 in each of the three banks. The checks in each case were endorsed by Chas. Tinker, collector for the warehouse, who received the money. Tinker was only 19 years old and left about the last of September. His employers think he was the tool of experienced criminals. The boy is missing.

Gladstone on English Questions.

BIRMINGHAM, November 5.—Gladstone arrived to-day. He will remain most of the week and make several speeches. A great crowd awaited him and numerous congratulations presented addresses. He said the addresses fully recognized the fact that the Irish question was nearly an English, Scotch and Welsh question, and until the question was settled the country could know neither peace nor effectual progress, that all efforts to solve the fisheries question with the United States have been an egregious failure. Liberals did not wish to increase the difficulty, but were desirous that by judicious choice of persons and manner of persons and the suggestion of measures the question would be settled in a manner tending to draw both countries into closer relations. The Sackville incident was extremely unfortunate. It resulted in the infliction of a serious slight and disparagement upon England. He hoped the matter was susceptible of a satisfactory explanation. The incident ought to serve to moderate the spirit of vaunting and bragging in vogue among many Tories.

A Great Land Grant Claimed.

SANTA FE, N. M., November 8.—A man named Hodges has notified Surveyor General Julian that he and his brothers and sisters are the rightful owners of a tract of land thirty miles square containing six hundred thousand acres in Colfax county near Mexico. The title to this vast territory is claimed under a grant alleged to have been made by the crown of Spain in 1685 to the present claimants' natural ancestors, who bore the peculiar name of Corpus Christi. The land claimed is located in the vicinity of the towns of Raton, Springer and Folsom, and probably includes the last two named, a portion of the Maxwell grant, and a large number of claims of settlers are jeopardized by this grant.

Manitoba's Railroad Case.

WINNIPEG, November 3.—The crossing case came before the railway committee of the provincial council at Ottawa yesterday. Clarke, solicitor for the Canadian Pacific, submitted the case as prepared for submission to the supreme court. A decision is expected next week. The hostile forces are still gathered at the crossing. Everything indicates an intention to force a crossing if possible. Meantime, anticipating a hostile decision in the supreme court, the government has given notice of its intention to apply to the common parliament at Ottawa, which convenes in January, for permission to recross the Canadian Pacific tracks.

Vassar's Will.

NEW YORK, November 8.—The will of the late John Guy Vassar was presented for probate at Poughkeepsie yesterday. The opening sentence is as follows: "Having no lineal heirs my desire and aim in the disposition of my property is to do the most good and forward the cause of humanity." In accordance with this sentiment nearly all of the estate is willed to public institutions in and around Poughkeepsie, the leading bequests being to Vassar college, in which three new chairs are established, besides a heavy endowment to the Vassar orphan asylum and Vassar hospital.

Chinese in Canada.

OTTAWA, November 3.—Before taking action with regard to the removal of the Chinese interpreter from Victoria, the department will see what effect the United States exclusion bill will have on Chinese immigration into Canada. It appears from recent returns to the department that the large majority of Chinese entering Canada of late have landed at Vancouver. The necessity for keeping an interpreter at either port depends on the trade of the future, but no doubt owing to the large Chinese trade done at Victoria an interpreter of some kind will have to be kept at that place.

Denver's Cable Contract.

DENVER, November 2.—The report published in Chicago, St. Louis and several other eastern papers that the Denver Street Cable Railroad company had let a contract for castings for the road to two Bradford, Eng., and, firms at a price considerably below the bids made by the American foundries is untrue. Colonel Ranckopa, general superintendent of the company, to-day stated to an associated press representative that the rumor was absolutely false. "The contract for all our iron work has been let to Keffer & Co., of Kansas City, at $38 per ton, being one dollar per ton less than the price by a Chicago firm. This statement I make in simple justice to our company."

Explosion in a Trinidad Mine.

TRINIDAD, November 5.—There was a terrible explosion in the Starkville coal mine at 5 o'clock this morning. Two miners were killed and the mine badly wrecked. Great timbers were blown out of the mine and many yards away. The bodies have not yet been dug out. Had the explosion occurred an hour later at least fifty men would have perished. The explosion is thought to have been caused by natural gas coming from the earth into the mine.

Responsibility for a Collision.

LONDON, November 5.—Captain B. Sonness, of the Norwegian bark Nor, which collided with and sunk the steamer Saxmundham, off Cowes, disclaims responsibility for the accident. He says the Saxmundham ran into the Nor while the weather was perfectly clear. The crew of the Nor remained on the bark eight hours after the accident. They then abandoned her. He says signals of distress were made to passing steamers but they declined to render assistance. Nothing has been heard of 22 persons missing. There is little doubt but they went down.

McAuliffe Challenged.

NEW YORK, November 5.—A London special to sporting papers states that Jem Carney has issued a challenge to McAuliffe, in which he says he is ready and willing to fight Jack McAuliffe, the American champion, in Spain, France, Australia or any part of the world for £1,000 or £2,000 a side or as much more as he likes.

Railroad Collision.

TOLEDO, O., November 3.—A northbound Michigan Central train for Detroit collided with a pony engine at Air Line junction in the suburbs this morning. Both engines and the front end of the baggage car were wrecked. The engineers and firemen of both engines and one of the passengers were severely but not fatally hurt.

Witherell Returned to Denver.

DENVER, November 3.—George Witherell, the man arrested on suspicion of being the murderer of McKane, was brought from Colorado Springs to-night and lodged in the county jail. The officers considered this the safest place of imprisonment, as there had been some demonstrations and threats of violence against his life by citizens of the southern part of the state. Officers are of the opinion that Witherell is the man who murdered little Jamie Hand and his grandmother near Colorado Springs last spring.

Machine Telegraphy.

NEW YORK, November 3.—Dr. Harris, of Washington, is the inventor of a new system of machine telegraphy, by which messages are printed at the farther end. The sending instrument being similar to the typewriter, it is claimed to be able to send 200 words a minute, and will revolutionize telegraphy, making it cheaper to send by the wire than mail.

Duty Collected on a Corpse.

OTTAWA, November 3.—The customs preventive officer at New Brunswick outpost collected duty recently on a casket containing a body being brought into Canada from Boston for burial. Application has been made to the department asking that the duty collected be refunded.

Double Murder in Court.

FRESNO, Cal., November 25.—During the progress of a slander suit in court here yesterday trouble arose between Robert Sconce and a man named Hardwick over testimony given by the former and Hardwick shot and fatally wounded Sconce. The latter's brother in return shot Hardwick. Both the wounded men died to-day.

A Labor Riot.

GARDNER, Mass., November 3.—Russian Finns in strikers' places at Heywood Bros. & Co.'s chair works were last night attacked and beaten unmercifully. The Finns had their clasp knives and revolvers taken from them. One Finn is reported dead. Some thirty or forty left town to-day.

THE GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY

THE GAZETTE PRINTING CO.

DAILY—IN ADVANCE.

Per annum.....$10.00 Six months.....$5.00
Three months.....2.50 One month.....1.00

WEEKLY—IN ADVANCE.

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All persons having advertisements in the paper and desiring them discontinued will please make it known at the business office, where they will be properly attended to. We can not hold ourselves responsible for advertisements continuing in the paper unless notice is thus given.

No claims are allowed against employes of the GAZETTE to offset any of our accounts.

All advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE must be handed in not later than Thursday noon.

Advertising agents are respectfully notified that we do not want any advertising from them.

B. W. STEELE,
Manager of the GAZETTE.

Good morning, President Harrison.

It is pleasant to see the democratic papers in New York gracefully acknowledge the election of Harrison.

The News yesterday had a very interesting article on the beef boom. It was not a particularly exciting article to publish at that time, but we presume it was a much more agreeable subject for Colonel Arkins to discuss than the political pool.

Even Las Animas the banner democratic county of the state was carried along by the tidal wave which swept Colorado on Tuesday. It joins the republican rank with a majority of 300.

Justice Stanley Matthews, who it was feared for some weeks was on his death bed, is now pronounced out of danger by his physicians. His death would have been a national calamity for it would have taken from the supreme bench one of its ablest members.

Mrs. Cleveland has presided over the social side of this administration with a grace and dignity which has quite won our gallant American hearts, and while republicans will hail with delight the retirement of the democratic president there will be general regret that his charming wife must share his retirement.

Grant, who is elected mayor of New York, is not so disreputable a man as some people think. He was a member of the board of aldermen when the Broadway "steal" was put through, and was one of two who voted against it. He is a man of great personal integrity. No one would ever suspect him of doing a corrupt thing for himself. The only question is how far he may be the tool of the bad elements in his party. He has always been a straight party man.

The wisdom of the choice of Senator Quay as chairman of the republican national committee has been conclusively proven. As an organizer he is a master hand, and the campaign throughout has been managed with consummate skill. Much credit is due to him for his efforts to prevent fraud and to secure an honest ballot. That his efforts in this direction were eminently successful is shown by the fact that the New York press pronounce it the fairest election that has ever been held in that city.

The democratic party in New York is likely to have a "monkey and parrot" experience for some time to come. The local democratic organizations in New York city had been loyal, Cleveland would probably have carried the state and the country would have had four years more of democratic rule. The democrats throughout the country will feel just indignation against New York democrats for this defeat. It will be a good while before New York city is trusted again. The friends of Cleveland will also remember the fact that Hill was elected and Cleveland was defeated, if Hill ever is a candidate again. Miller showed his unselfishness by sacrificing himself for the national ticket. He realized that it was much more important that we should have a republican president than a republican governor of New York. If Hill had been a loyal democrat he would have taken the same view regarding the greater importance of success in the national ticket than in the state ticket. Meanwhile the republicans feel as grateful to Hewitt and Grant as Cleveland feels toward Burchard.

Colonel Brice was not heard from after five forty-five Tuesday afternoon until late Wednesday. He is mainly responsible for the reckless betting of the democrats in this state Tuesday evening. When the news was received here of the knifing of the electoral ticket in New York city, several democrats were advised that there was no prospect of carrying New York state. But Chairman Brice's telegram re-assured the faithful, and they all threw in all the money they had. One can hardly resist the feeling that Chairman Brice was playing one of the Wall street tricks that he played in the West Shore line. He was bulling the market in order to hedge. There was not the slightest ground for his claim on Tuesday afternoon that New York city had gone sixty-five thousand for Cleveland, nor that Kings county had given twenty thousand for Cleveland. It is not a wild estimate to state that his telegram incited the democracy of this state to bet not less than fifty thousand on the general result, a bet of which was lost on account of Mr. Brice's intentional or inexcusable misinformation. This is Mr. Brice's first experience in a political campaign. But as a result the party gets a good deal more experience than he does.

Mr. Winter hopes to give the first concert of the series already announced on Monday afternoon, November 26th, either in the old Presbyterian church or in the secure room of the new one. In addition to the usual vocal and instrumental solos, the programme will include a trio by Rubinstein and a quartette by Mozart. Miss Robinson, whose singing has been received with such enthusiasm in Denver, will appear here for the first time. The pianist will be Mr. Koelle, of Denver. Although there seems to be no doubt of the willingness of musical people here to support these concerts, it is impossible to begin the series unless a number of subscriptions, sufficient to guarantee against loss, be promised in advance. The number still falls short of what is absolutely necessary, and to-morrow, November 10, will, as already announced, decide whether or not we are to have the concerts. An immediate response is requested from such as are still intending to subscribe.

The campaign just ended has been a remarkable one. The forces of both parties began work early, the fight was earnestly fought, from first to last and the interest and enthusiasm of all classes of people surprised throughout. All this tended to make the campaign a unique and remarkable one. But above all it has been an educational campaign and in this respect of inestimable value to the public. Industrial questions and questions of social and political economy which have heretofore been left to college professors and which directly affect every individual have been discussed from every stump in the land. The opinions of eminent men have been quoted and received. Magazines and newspapers have filled their columns with articles by alleged authorities on all phases of the subjects. Thus every facility for enlightening the voters has been given them and their interest and diligent study of the questions prove conclusively their desire to be enlightened.

When Bob Cooper was nominated his election was a foregone conclusion, but the returns thus far received would seem to indicate that his majority will surpass any that was claimed for him even by his most ardent admirers. Twice in the twelve years that have passed since Colorado became a state the republican party, though the dominant one, has been rebuked by defeat for its loose and indifferent nominations. The convention which met in Denver on September fourth, with the warning of two years ago before them, fully realized that if they again disregarded the intelligence of the people, the party must again be defeated. It was this feeling which led to the triumph of better elements of the party in the nomination of Mr. Cooper. From the first he proved a strong candidate because of his ability and unquestioned personal character. In Mr. Patterson he met a strong adversary, but despite the latter's brilliant and energetic canvass, which has been a notable feature of the campaign, Mr. Cooper's triumph is an unparalleled one in the history of the state. Mr. Cooper will enter upon the duties of the governorship in January eminently fitted for the high office to which the people have called him, with distinction. With Governor Cooper at the helm the state will have a wise and able administration for the next two years.

"A miss is as good as a mile." The great desire of the republicans in this campaign was to elect General Harrison president. The desire has been realized. Our victory is practically as great as though we had carried New York state by one hundred thousand majority. But now that the victory has been won, republicans must feel a chill when they think of how close it was. The eve one that was expected north of Harlem river was put off on account of weather. There was no revolution as was expected. The democratic gains in democratic counties were about equal to the republican gains in republican counties. There has been no change in public sentiment in New York. The republican candidate for mayor had nearly forty thousand less votes than the republican electoral ticket. This is the story. Republicans swallowed Hewitt and Miller freely to gain votes for Harrison and it was the most fatal blunder we have known in politics for a good many years. Both Hewitt and Miller are much better pleased with a republican president than with a democratic president, and their own success. The true republican strength in New York city may probably somewhere from ninety-seven to a hundred thousand, and had the straight ticket been voted on both sides Cleveland's majority would have been from 70,000 to 74,000 more south of the river, sufficient to have given him the plurality of the state and a re-election beyond peradventure. The contest between rival factions in New York city was the Burchard of the campaign.

THE GAZETTE was the only Colorado paper which gave an accurate view of the situation as it appeared by the despatches the morning after election. It is useless when an election is over to attempt to tell anything but the truth. It cannot modify the result of the election, and it only makes useless uncertainty. An example of this was seen in the report of the Republican, which claimed that Harrison had carried besides those given by THE GAZETTE, Connecticut, New Jersey, Indiana and California. A careful comparison of the complete returns by the counties given in New Jersey showed that the vote ran almost precisely the same as in 1884 and made it practically certain that the state would give the same majority for Cleveland as in '84. Connecticut was surely democratic Tuesday night. The Hartford Courant published the returns from almost two precincts, showing a plurality for Cleveland of 459. The reports last night confirmed this. As the Courant is a republican paper, it was hardly worth while claiming more out here than a republican paper would claim for its own state. As to Indiana, there are no grounds, as yet, for claiming it for Harrison. The returns are coming very slowly and the agent republicans in Indiana do not feel any great confidence. There is no more reason for one party claiming it than another. The same is true of California. The returns on Tuesday night were altogether too meagre to form any predictions. The man who sets more than he can afford to lose on an election ought not to be trusted, for he deserves to lose for running the risk. But the newspapers and political managers who deceive, by publishing as true what they do not know to be true, must be held partly responsible for this.

ON A VIRGINIA RAILWAY.

Scenes and Incidents of Southern Travel. Most Accommodating Trains.

Special Correspondence.

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—Availing myself of the stop-over privilege of that useful and congenial slip of paper known as a through ticket, not long ago, I regaled my vision for three hours with the ever growing architectural beauty of Washington city. There is always something new or improved in the national capital. Within its corporate limits more than 1,000 buildings have been erected during the past twelve months. In the same period Georgetown and the suburban district added 350 wooden edifices to the tax lists. Rough and carved stone or costly brick houses are rapidly finished in all parts of that grand American legislative residence, where fine grained marble and granite have long struggled for supremacy in its adornment. Frame dwellings are becoming novelties in the District of Columbia from their scarcity. Washington's elegant state named avenues, spreading over the landscape like a gorgeous fan, seven miles of palaces. These are the homes of salaried officials, politicians, clerks, military and naval veterans, scientists, prosperous manufacturers of the lobby, and other government contractors. Their social influence is a knotty problem for the curious.

A walk to and around the Capitol increased my astonishment. In the world's terrace work there is nothing comparable to the vistas and reaches of that splendid esplanade, from whose angles is seen a panorama of river, island, town and tower, fairly outrivaling the vantage ground in attraction.

A pleasant Saturday afternoon was thus whiled away. My night destination was Richmond. At the railway station they told me there was an accommodation train south that left Washington at one minute past 6 o'clock. It became part of its five, first class freight. It was by all odds the most accommodating way train that I had boarded in thirty years. The distance from Washington to Richmond is 116 miles. By hackes, hitches and spurts we covered it in five hours! Our single parlor car was comfortably filled with jovial folks, who made ready acquaintance with each other. There were to all one-half of the extreme age and suspicious by rusty stories related to our merry company by the judge, the doctor and the colonel, there would be no type space left for more instructive narrative.

Among us was a little Virginia maiden of 6 or 7 years. She was a runaway from Petersburg, who had fortunately been met by a gentleman of that city, as she wandered, bewildered and amazed, up and down Washington's principal highway. The venturesome child was bright and intelligent. Her story was told with vivacious artlessness. It seemed that she had a favorite aunt who resided in Washington, and whom she longed to visit. This desire was uncontrollable. That very morning the little girl had taken from her precious money box enough silver to pay her fare one way, and trusted the rest to good luck and the well remembered amiability of her relative. But she only knew her aunt's first name, and Washington has, today, many beautiful, young or elderly matrons called as was she who gave birth to the immortal soldier child-captain, whose family name the weary and superb city on the Potomac bears. So, in her neat muslin dress, sunny straw hat, and bare feet, the waif from Petersburg sought her "Aunt Mary" in vain.

Hungry and tired, she greatly rejoiced when her father's friend and neighbor stopped and questioned her on Pennsylvania avenue. As he was returning directly home he brought the child back to her parents, telegraphing them that she was safe and would be in their arms at midnight. The passengers took a lively interest in the weary maiden when they heard the story. With dignified emphasis the judge remarked that she was quite a heroine. Opening their lunch baskets, the ladies tempted her with choice delicacies. A lively faced woman said:

"You did wrong to leave home without permission. Are you not sorry?"

"Yes, indeed I am, for I can't see auntie, after all."

At this unexpected yet natural reply, there was a general laugh.

"Won't your mother be angry?" I asked the little girl, who nestled confidingly in my embrace when it came my turn to perplex.

"O, no sir!" she quickly said. "Yamma doesn't scold me now. I have never been scolded since my brother died."

It was the one touch of nature. We feel it everywhere that earth's children are. The earth of the heart is too fondly overlaid by the unseen fountains of affection long closed to this neglected sister. The sad, sweet story of Florence Dombey was partly repeated on an accommodation train, in classic Virginia, between way stations.

The wheezy locomotive puffed us wearily through Alexandria and past Windsor and Woodbridge. We stopped at Quantico to take breath or water, I don't know which. Going to the rear platform of our car, I saw five natives, all of one color; and it was a joke. They severally reminded me that a spare half dime would be acceptable. I gazed over and beyond this aggregated human carriness into the surrounding gloom. Then I informed the negroes that the coin so urgently asked for would be given to him who told me how Quantico got its queer name.

"Speck" was named candidate by its own selfboss" yelled those nearest the speaker in vociferous chorus.

The engine viciously snorted, and after a preparatory jerk or two we pulled slowly out toward the Rappahannock. As I turned to go into the car again three husky forms started up at the end of the station platform. Their joint vocal petition came plainly borne on the night air:

"Say, boss, guv us a nickel!"

Leaving Fredericksburg and its bitter war memories to slumber beneath a star gemmed canopy, we took our supper at Milford. There was a mighty hubbub at Ashland when the train arrived once more. The local baseball team had that afternoon wiped out a Richmond nine. Enthusiasm was fever high. Chinese lanterns were hung on fences and dangled from upper windows. A torchlight parade was improvised, and the boys, white and colored, promiscuously mixed, shouted themselves hoarse as the conquerors and their friends marched three times around our train and flirted their torches at the car windows. The conductor waited for them, for he was running on an accommodation schedule.

On the stroke of 11 o'clock we rolled leisurely into the Richmond depot. I am not much of a horticulturist, but that Virginia creeper is indelibly stamped upon my mind. An hour later I was between sheets, oblivious of all except dreams that refused to take shape.

HENRY CLAY LUKENS.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

Sully and Corbin, Millionaires Whose Careers Are Interesting.

Special Correspondence.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—Alfred Sully is one of the doubtfully wealthy men of the metropolis, concerning whom little is known even by the few men who claim to be really acquainted with him; yet for something like a dozen years he has been active in many schemes that have attracted much attention. He has never, with one exception, appeared before the public in the attitude of a great operator on his own account, and it is doubtful if he intended it then and certain that he regretted it afterward. That was when he paid some enormous sum (variously reported) for the option of purchasing the Garrett interest in Baltimore and Ohio." Even then he was probably acting for the chief in whose service he has amassed a fortune, but the scheme was guarded, and Austin Corbin had ostensibly nothing to do with the business. The scheme fell through, and Sully bore the ridicule that was evoked with the same imperturbability that has distinguished him in many other trying positions.

He was a school teacher before he found himself in New York and proved to Corbin that he was an invaluable man of business. He is possessed of even more nature than A. T. Stewart and Jay Gould are popularly credited with, and is known to have published a volume of poetry in the days when he had not turned his attention to the service of Mammon. As a poet, however, he did not achieve distinction, and the volume is believed to be "out of print." The reaction from his early habits, and perhaps a reaction also from his business habits of today, make him somewhat ambitious of the reputation of a man about town, and he seldom declines to dine glasses with good companions, though discretion fixes the limit of his indulgence at about three Manhattan cocktails. His first great social struggle was to achieve the habit of smoking, and when he began this it was with a brand of unequaled cigars. They were as mild as dry hay and of about the same hue, and it was amusing enough to see him wrap the end of one in four thicknesses of generous paper before putting it in his mouth, naively explaining that he did not like the taste of tobacco.

Corbin, like most other great operators, chooses his aides with wonderful discretion, and Mr. Sully distinguished himself by remarkable success in the first great work he undertook. This was the securing of the right of way for the railroad Corbin had projected to connect Manhattan Beach with New York city. The shrewd manipulator knew well enough that if the news were bruited about before the right of way should be secured it would cost a vast deal more than it should be done quietly, and Sully was entrusted with the work. Few persons at first sight would suspect this quiet, silencer, genial, smooth faced, extremely sallow gentleman of being a business schemer, and he therefore had his appearance in his favor. Behind this appearance, moreover, he had untiring energy, perfect suavity, exquisite diplomacy, and a subtle sixth worthy of Machiavelli. He had almost the entire route free before any one outside of Corbin's own circle knew that the road was projected.

From that time until within less than two years he openly acted as Corbin's assistant, holding, it is true, important positions on some western railroads, but also drawing a salary from Corbin's Long Island schemes. Since then there is some doubt whether they have been allied as closely as before, though some shrewd observers profess to see that Corbin's real interests lie in the direction of a out Sully's operations.

Some idea of the vigor and ability with which Mr. Sully acts when occasion demands may be found from the way he defeated a "scare" that was contemplated on the Manhattan Beach Railway company, while the road was in course of construction. Certain parties who saw an opportunity to make money by delaying the construction had perfected their plans for procuring an injunction against laying the track through a certain piece of property. On Saturday night Mr. Sully learned of this, and learned, moreover, that the injunction would be applied for on the following Monday. Corbin was away, and there was no one else at hand from whom he could procure authority to act, so, unauthorized, he procured that night an army of workmen, and by midnight of Sunday the work was completed. So quietly was it done that the obstructionists went asleep on Monday, procured the injunction, and only learned of their defeat when they served the papers.

What a trifle success is, as was said, very nonplus how much Mr. Sully is worth, but it is probably very much more than enough to rank him among the millionaires. When a favorite niece of his was married, about a year ago, he gave her as a wedding present a check for $50,000. He is an active and a bold operator, and it is difficult to tell what his fortune may be in a few years.

FALES-CURTIS.

ENGLISH STATESMEN.

Pen Sketches of Prominent Figures in the House of Commons.

REFORM CLUB, LONDON, Oct. 28, '88.

The present house of commons consists of four groups: the tories, the so-called Liberal-union s's, the Gladstonian Liberals and the Irish nationalists. The Irish question dominates British politics and determines not only the policy of the government, but also the constitution of parties. The two first-mentioned groups act together and constitute the ministerial majority, while the Gladstonians are the party in the opposition.

Parliamentary speech is the leading career open to talents in England. Though not at the moment the leader of the majority Mr. Gladstone certainly holds the first place. He is the Nestor of the house. In genius, in experience, in service and character he towers above every rival. "None but himself can be his parallel." The British parliament—the oldest legislative assembly in the world—is rich in great names, but never before in its long history has it contained a man of such transcendent and varied gifts as Mr. Gladstone. Burke, Fox, Pitt, O'Connell, Brougham were great orators, and ready debaters; some of them were legislators of a high order. But where shall we find, in past or present time, a man who at once excels as orator, debater, financier and constructive statesman in the same measure as Mr. Gladstone?

Mr. Gladstone owes his oratorical power only in a minor degree to physical qualities. He is scarcely over medium size; certainly he is not a tall commanding figure. He has a wonderfully expressive face, and a voice which—though not what it was—is still an organ of great clearness, flexibility and melody. He speaks with great animation and profuse gesticulation; his gestures as a rule, being very impressive. His equipments are mainly mental; a vast political knowledge always at command, a memory which lets nothing slip, a vocabulary rich, varied and extensive. Interruptions never disconcert him. A journalist friend of mine in Paris who knew M. Gambetta well and often heard him, told me that the distinguished orator frequently began his speeches by courting or provoking interruptions. He was so happy in retort that it was always held up to him to be interrupted. Mr. Gladstone never provokes such hostile manifestations, but when they come in an intelligible shape they are always an advantage to him. He lightly turns aside, tumbles over his opponent, and proceeds with his main argument as if nothing had happened.

Mr. Gladstone is equally effective whether addressing the house of commons or a popular assembly. The favorites of parliament are seldom successful platform speakers. When a man enters parliament with a great outside reputation the odds are that he will prove an utter failure in the house of commons. Mr. Gladstone is the one man who can talk through the dinner hour without dispersing his audience and who can keep not only the body of the house of commons but a full galleries full long after midnight. Since Mr. Disraeli left the house of commons there has been no man on the opposite side who could face the onslaughts of Mr. Gladstone.

The present leader of the house is an estimable gentleman but intellectually he is a pigmy beside Mr. Gladstone's colossal stature. The first lord of the treasury is doubtless an important personage, more because of his position than because of any personal graces or gifts. How the right honorable gentleman reached his present altitude is a marvel and a mystery. Certainly he is a living and everlasting rebuke to the mediocrities of the house of commons. They individually look upon him and say unto themselves: "To what may not attain when Smith has reached such heights!" Although not miraculously prolific in ideas the first lord of the treasury has undoubtedly marked business aptitudes which may indirectly have helped him in his parliamentary career. He is known throughout England as a great news agent. At almost every railway station in this country you will see "W. H. Smith & Son's" bookstalls. There you can procure daily and weekly newspapers, novels by popular authors and the latest literature of the day. Mr. Smith is of medium stature and is rather inclined to stoutness. He has a pleasant face fringed by a beard which is now quite gray. In speaking and answering questions he is quite clear and monotonous. He is, however, what more Irish speakers usually are, not uniformly bland, civil and urbane to both supporter and opponent.

The second in command of the Gladstonian forces is Sir William Harcourt. Sir William is a son of Anak—tall and sinewy, vigorous physically and mentally, in every sense a man of weight and power. He has been twenty years in the house of commons. He won his spurs early in life as a writer in the Times on constitutional law under the signature of "Historicus." Sir William's best speeches are great orations, cogent in argument, replete with learning, and highly finished as literary productions. They are occasionally heavy, lugubrious, almost funereal in their delivery. He is at his best as a free lance. Dearly does he love a fight, and he rushes into the fray with heart and good will. His impromptu speeches are full of information, they abound in apt quotations, they are well reasoned, their arguments being spiced with wit and larded with sarcasm. He is a hard, sure hitter, striking out with firm steady hand, wielding with equal skill the boisterous battle axe and the light rapier. In the hottest battles Sir William is never coarse or ill mannered, he never loses either his head or his temper. Mr. Goschen and he often cross swords. They are both skillful fencers, but Sir William's boisterous, rollicking good humor, his beaming face when he is enjoying his own jokes, affords a striking contrast to the black scowls and the heavy frowns of the chancellor of the exchequer. This lightness and jollity, this almost boyish exuberance of spirits, has its drawbacks. Its partisans and orators on both sides of the house. Though not at the moment the leader of the majority Mr. Gladstone certainly holds the first place. He is the Nestor of the house. In genius, in experience, in service and character he towers above every rival. "None but himself can be his parallel." The British parliament—the oldest legislative assembly in the world—is rich in great names, but never before in its long history has it contained a man of such transcendent and varied gifts as Mr. Gladstone. Burke, Fox, Pitt, O'Connell, Brougham were great orators, and ready debaters; some of them were legislators of a high order. But where shall we find, in past or present time, a man who at once excels as orator, debater, financier and constructive statesman in the same measure as Mr. Gladstone?

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Mr. Balfour, the chief secretary for Ireland, is not in a happy position. He is bitterly worried and badgered by the Irish members who, with a judgment which cannot be commended by their friends, usually make a target of whoever happens to be the official representative of the government tyranny in Ireland. Mr. Balfour gets the name of being cautious and crafty. I do not myself believe he is really either the one or the other. He is sometimes frank, and he is certainly the servant of a crude system, but he does not appear to me to be more crude than any other unionist or coercionist (who are practically the same) and it is only the active personal part he has to play which makes the Irish think him so. He is a highly sensitive and proud man in a most trying and difficult position. Weakness must put on any account be shown, therefore mercy cannot. Are it is this very sensitiveness and pride which compel him to wear the mask of indifference and drowsiness in the house of commons whilst being pounded by the home rulers, and this same nice which makes him appear to the critics of his office as though he delighted in them.

Physically Mr. Balfour is a weak man. He is tall and very slender, and looks more like a minister of grace and good tidings than a minister of state and oppression. In the house of commons he sits right down in his seat, with his legs up and crossed, and wears a most listless expression of countenance, as though life altogether were a great bore, and the house of commons its especially so. He is a perfect master of gibes and sneers, and if the Irish worry him it must be confessed that he gives them great provocation. He has an aristocratic way, and can utter the most cutting sarcasms in the most quiet gentlemanly fine manner. He is, in truth, a born aristocrat, an aristocrat by training and education, and he never forgets this, never appearing to allow himself to be ruffled by the many annoyances to which he is subjected. He is always able to say the sharpest things in the coolest possible way. In a great debate, when thoroughly roused, listlessness and languor—born probably quite as much of physical weakness as of any real carelessness and indifference—disappear. He then strikes out with great fierceness and vigor. The chief secretary is a perfect master of dialectics, and whatever may be thought or said of his Irish policy, it cannot be denied that he is one of the most effective debaters in the house of commons.

A RADICAL MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT.

Comments of the English Press.

LONDON, November 7.—The News says: What has happened in America is just what is happening in England. A section of influential republicans who revolted four years ago after much talk of forming a national party, have mainly returned to their old allegiance. Though President Cleveland will depart from the White house with all the honors of a dignified and successful administration, it can scarcely be said that he opened up the new era in American politics that was proclaimed for him. His defeat is a sore disappointment to tariff reformers.

The Post says: President Cleveland's term of office has not justified the fair hopes with which England regarded his election. His attitude toward England has been and continues would again be friendly; but for election purposes he proved himself equally ready with his most violent opponents to flout England. It is impossible for Englishmen not to feel a small gratification at the complete failure of these unworthy tactics. For the rest England may regard the change with indifference. It would be unfair to lay overmuch stress on Blaine's speech less expression against England. The two countries have lived in harmony under previous republican governments and can again.

The Daily Telegraph says: We should flatter both ourselves and possibly our American kinsmen if we said that there was any keen interest in the election, or any emotion at Harrison's success. As far as they have any, the English wished well to the democrats, but recent events tended to show they were six of one and half a dozen of the other.

The Daily Chronicle attributes the result in no small measure to Blaine's imprudence and says: It is pretty well understood that Harrison is a marionette and that Blaine pulls the strings. Republican accession stifles any lingering hopes that the labors of the fisheries commissioners would be ratified.

OTTAWA, Ont., November 7.—The Evening Journal (independent) says: It may be that the republican victory saves Canada some immediate trouble. Democrats were so committed to the retaliation principle to say nothing of the employment of the democratic executive with Great Britain by the Sackville business, that a very little friction might have necessitated Cleveland's enforcement of retaliation. We don't think the republicans are any more friendly than the democrats, nor even as much so, but they at least can enter into fresh negotiations with Great Britain or Canada without going back on any official record. After all, the so-called "Irish vote" does not appear to have had any effect on the election. The election was decided by New York state, and New York state was decided by the increased republican vote in the country districts, that is, among farmers and villagers where the Irish vote is not decisive.

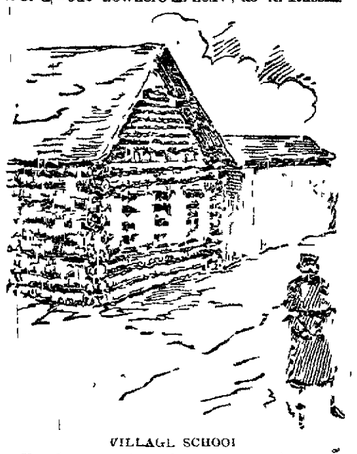
RUSSIAN CHILDREN.

SOVEREIGN ABOUT THEIR LIFE AT HOME AND AT SCHOOL.

Children Will Be Children Wherever They Are, but the Children of Russia Have Some Peculiarities Not Shared by the Children of Other Lands.

Special Correspondence

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—Well may it be doubted whether any intelligent child in the entire extent of the United States could ever be induced to exchange its lot for that of the European child, were he to know the exact way children are managed in European countries. Heavy indeed are the burdens borne by children's shoulders in the Old World—but nowhere as heavy as in Russia.



VILLAGE SCHOOL

Family and school discipline may be heavy enough in Germany, France, Belgium and other countries, but these studies are varied by divers exercises, military drills or turn vereins to relieve the monotony of book learning, there is the animation, the life of the streets in southern countries—a multitude of varied impressions to be gathered by observant and easily amused children's eyes under the open sky where they are allowed to run unrestricted.

In Northern Russia, however, everything seems combined to weigh down a healthy child's spirit. It must it is even the climate, which makes it impossible to venture out of doors without heavy wraps for full half of the year, while for two or three other months rains and freshets make the roads entirely impassable in all places outside of cities.

Of course, children will be children everywhere. Even in Russia the youngsters brave the elements whenever they can. But then, even hardy peasant boys cannot run much about the snow barefoot, as they go the year round at home, feet are apt to freeze even when protected by slippers made out of braided strips of birch bark, the legs being bandaged with coarse strips of linen, instead of stockings—the regular peasant footgear, unless it be the warm high felt boots rarely provided for children. As to the streets of the Russian cities, not only exhilarating snowballing, but even all quieter games, are prohibited in them. The idea of stopping in the street for play seems never to enter the head of a Russian youngster of good belongings, though regular street ragamuffins manage to find secluded spots where to indulge in the dissipation of a game of "babby," the equivalent of the American game of marbles, the marbles themselves being represented among the Russian young population, however, by bones of calves' or pigs' feet, with which boys then stuff their pockets to their own great intense satisfaction.

PEASANT BOY

Were two youngsters to have the cheek to play ball in one of the large cities' thoroughfares in Russia, that would sure to attract a squadron of mounted gendarmes or Cossacks, who would drive them, most likely, in the nearest station house, were not the youngsters to take to their heels betimes so as to spare so much trouble to the stern guardians of the peace.

Upon the whole, much of the children's time is passed indoors, and most of their leisure is devoted to reading. The majority of Russian children are voracious readers, and grow up to make industrious students. It is painful to notice, however, how early, notwithstanding their slow physical development, do they discard all children's ways, it is nothing out of common for 14 year-old boys of the gymnasia to display a passionate interest in politics, to quarrel about political questions, to be attracted by the most radical doctrines, and even to conspire to overthrow the government. Many indeed themselves unable to bear the brunt of home for education, and many fall out of the ranks of scholars, either for lack of application, of intelligence, health or of pecuniary means to keep body and soul together during the long succession of school years. Ambition being fostered to quite an abnormal degree, cases are by no means infrequent of children of 13—even of 11—committing suicide in consequence of having failed in their examination.

MOUNTED COSSACK PATROLLING STREETS.

Much of those cruel tendencies must be almost equally set down to the account of the unbearable mental strain children are submitted to at school as to their getting insufficient food and recreation.

Even boys and girls of fairly well to do families are sure to go to school on a dark northern winter morning having had nothing but a cup of tea or milk with a little white unbuttered bread for their breakfasts, which is entirely insufficient, though it is true that the climate does not trace up your appetite there early in the day. At school children work hard from 9 a.m. to 12 m., with only two intermissions of five minutes duration each, and have half an hour for their midday—tea and bread again consisting but of a dry roll, at best, a meager sandwich. Hurrying home, the children have a dinner of three courses at 4 in the afternoon, or else snatch a nasty bite at something to still their hunger—a cup of tea and jam coming generally most handy—and have up their lessons for the next day until the regular St. Petersburg dinner hour at 6. Half past 7 finds almost all school children in the cities at their books, and there is nothing but study till evening—with the intermission of swallowing a cup of weak tea with bread and butter—about half-past 8 in the evening. Often 10 o'clock strikes before the average conscientious scholars have had time to prepare their heavy tasks for the morrow—and they tumble to bed weary minded, heavy limbed, and fall into an unquiet sleep, troubled with nightmares of duties unfulfilled, until the early morning, when some friendly hand wakes them at their own request before daybreak, so as to enable them to glance once more over their hard lessons.

OVERWORKED PUPIL.

As this terrible regime is kept up even in well to do, intelligent families in Russia, it is scarce worth wondering that only the strongest children survive.

But, notwithstanding this wholesale "slaughter of innocents," the ambition of all intellectual people is set on providing their children with a university education, a high educational standard being considered indispensable in Russia for any one calling himself a gentleman.

The curriculum of the middle schools is kept up very high on purpose, the government being intent on turning out as many young men as possible from the universities, too much learning in the masses being deemed to constitute a danger to the stability of monarchical institutions. Yet the field of individual, practical enterprise is so restricted by the provoking impediments put upon every hand by the government, and commerce is held in such little esteem throughout the country that all young people of the middle and higher classes aspire to a university education, and there are even peasants' sons and daughters nowadays to be found among the graduates of the highest schools of the country. Of late the government has issued decrees, however, forbidding sons of peasants, of workmen and of the lower tradesmen to be admitted to the schools of higher learning. Henceforth no scientific genius, no great artist or author will be brought forth in Russian schools unless he comes from the higher classes of the people.

Apart from the high professional schools and universities, which, in Russia, stand about as high—and the technological schools even higher—than in other European countries, the schools of the country can be classified as schools run by the government and schools run by the people—whether it be private educational institutions or the rural assemblies, called zemstvos.

Directly under the sway of the government in the ministry of public education are the different military schools corresponding to West Point, the Prussian cadetship, gymnasia for both sexes, a happy midway between the American grammar school and college and the lower district primary schools in towns and cities. In the same category may be classed such of the rural schools as have been placed of late by the government under the direction of the ignorant and drunken village clergy, with instructions to keep down education in the country at the lowest ebb possible, according to the policy of the government "to avoid creating dangers by partial education and awakening demands which the economic powers of the nation cannot satisfy."

All those schools, with the exception of the military ones, are conducted with a view of giving the children a classical training, since the time has passed when mastered his three R's, in order to prevent children from assuming active, practical tendencies, fostered by a scientific course of study, boys in the government gymnasia are kept at Greek and Latin after ten years of age, and are thus doomed to devote many years of study quite unprofitably for themselves, unless they have the means and the exceptional strength required for going through the whole course of classical education.

PUPIL OF PRIMARY SCHOOL

Happily must it be said, however, not all the schools come under the direct supervision of the government. Government restraint makes educational matters something of a forbidden fruit, and sweet to the people accordingly. Most of the educated, enlightened people, not wholly engrossed yet in their own selfish career, are taking great and active interest in public education. Such rural schools as have escaped being put under the baneful influence of the uneducated, unamorious clergy are prospering under the protection of liberal minded proprietors and the provincial zemstvos; teachers are engrossed by their work; they often gain over the confidence of children, organize frequent botanizing and other parties with them, infringing beyond the limits set by the text books approved by the ministry of public education, and, through the children, generally succeed in awakening the interest of the parents. This latter end attained, money is easily collected and libraries organized in the villages to the mutual benefit of young and old alike.

While throughout the country school reports are scarcely attainable—the progress of education being disguised so not to awaken the misgivings of the government—the showing of the last reports on public education in St. Petersburg is very wonderful indeed.

It is but ten years since the local public schools have passed from the government under the supervision of the municipality. The city council, boasting of a number of most energetic and enlightened men among its members, made public education its favorite concern, and this is how they succeeded.

In 1877 there existed but sixteen parish schools in St. Petersburg, with 800 school children, and those constituted the whole department of primary education in the city, containing then 800,000 inhabitants, and these schools were supported on the sum of 14,571 roubles (or nearly $7,000) yearly. In 1887 these miserable sixteen schools have grown into 230 primary schools, in which 23,000 children receive instruction, these institutions having gradually entered upon the course of their first decade of their gradual coming into existence. Besides this, the municipality founded eight Sunday schools, two industrial schools, keeps up 100 poor scholars on stipends in divers professional schools; a very complete pedagogic library has been organized for the use of the 2500 public school teachers in the employ of the city—only twenty-seven of the number being men. All of the teachers are required to possess diplomas of graduation from the highest colleges of the country; they have fair salaries—the city spending on its schools 3,562,000 roubles now—free lodging, free medical attendance in cases of sickness and none being subject to retirement in case of marriage. The teachers take a life long interest in their profession and have a pension assigned them after fifteen years of service—this pension attaining its highest limit for thirty years teaching.

No corporal punishment is allowed in schools. The children's health surroundings are personally inspected by women physicians in the employ of the city, and the scholars are attended free of charge in case of sickness. Recognizing the necessity of affording some recreation and amusement to the children of the poorer classes the teachers organize excursions with scientific objects, concerts, tableau vivant parties, and every school in the city has its share of amusement at Easter and a Christmas tree on the last week of December.

For all these extras contributions pour in liberally from private persons; just as liberal are the donations for the city schools and unpretentious circulating libraries, which spring up in Russian cities by the thousands, while money is very seldom donated by private parties for concerns falling under the deadening supervision of the government.

A serious impediment to progress in the sphere of public education in the central consists in the fact that the government does not allow teachers to assemble in councils and conventions for the exchange of views.

YSA. T. A. MACGAHAN.

A TRANSCONTINENTAL WATERWAY.

How to Go from Ocean to Ocean in a Boat—No Detroit Tunnel.

Special Correspondence

DETROIT, Sept. 28.—It is possible to keep one's feet wet from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Of course one can put them in a tub of water and travel over and by land, but there is really a continuous line of water, from New York to the outlet of the Columbia river on the Pacific. Here it is. Pass up the Erie canal to Buffalo, thence along the shore of Lake Erie to the mouth of Chautauqua creek, thence to the source of the creek, here is a peculiar spring. Its waters empty into Lake Erie through the creek on one side and into the Allegheny on the other, follow down the Allegheny to the Ohio, thence to the Mississippi, thence up the Missouri. The source of the Missouri is the most marvelous water fountain on the globe. There is a vast overflow of springs covering several square miles, perhaps ten or fifteen square miles. The lake is a mass of soft mud and water of great depth which practically excludes man. In this spring arise the Yellowstone, Missouri and Wind rivers, which ultimately unite and make their way to the Gulf of Mexico. Here rise forty branches of the Snake river, which form the head waters of the Columbia and make their way to the Pacific ocean. Here, also, rises the Green river, which unites with the Colorado, and that with the Gila river, and empties into the gulf of Lower California. Hence it will be seen that one can start from New York city and follow a water course either to Vancouver's sound or to the ports of California and Mexico. Instead of taking this route all the way one can go to Chicago by lake, thence by canal and the Illinois river to the Mississippi.

* * *

Every scheme to bridge and tunnel the Detroit river has signally failed south of Sarnia. Detroit is the most important point of railway invasion of Canada. During the winter season transfers of trains by boat often require six hours to make a passage of one-half a mile. Owing to the vast amount of traffic at this point a syndicate of loan and trust companies' men of New York recently determined to tunnel the river and reap a harvest of gold. I was sent to investigate the subject and report. My report put an end to the idea.

The Detroit river is 28 miles long. At the Michigan Central railway, the site of the proposed tunnel, it is 2,300 feet wide, 45 feet deep, 19 feet down through the clay to bed rock, averaging 25 feet high and current 2½ miles per hour, 37,000 vessels, with masts from 80 to 160 feet high, annually pass this point, the owners of which successfully oppose all bridge schemes. The Michigan Central's ferriage at this point amounts to 1,300,000 tons of freight and 650,000 passengers annually. Besides this there is an annual ferriage by small boats in ordinary traffic of 1,900,000 passengers. The first tunnel attempted here was begun by a combination of railways during 1872, but after one year's work was abandoned and a bridge scheme talked of for a while. The reason for abandoning the tunnel scheme was that after carrying in for 1,220 feet an immense body of quicksand was encountered which even modern science and its ammonia freezing process is afraid to penetrate. Every bridge scheme has been defeated or abandoned except a possible winter structure. A truss or suspension structure at this point could not be built for less than ten millions, but a portable winter bridge would not cost more than $200,000.

Size of Ancient Cities.

Nineveh was fifteen miles long, eight wide and forty miles round, with a wall 100 feet high, and strong enough for three chariots abreast. Babylon was fifty miles within the walls, which were 87 feet thick and 350 high, with 100 brazen gates. The Temple of Diana, at Ephesus, was 220 feet to the supports of the roof. It was 100 years in building. The largest of the pyramids is 481 feet high and 728 on the sides; its base covers eleven acres. The stones are about 30 feet in length, and the layers are 380. It employed 330,000 men in building. The labyrinth, in Egypt, contains 300 chambers and 250 halls. Thebes, in Egypt, presents ruins twenty-seven miles round. Athens was twenty-five miles round and contained 350,000 citizens and 400,000 slaves. The Temple of Delphos was so rich in donations that it was plundered of $500,000, and Nero carried away 200 statues. The walls of Rome were fifteen miles round.—"Our World and Its Wonders."

Everything but Ancestors.

Mrs. Mamprop—My husband is very fond of antiques. He has everything, he says, but ancestors, and I must say I don't see why, as business is good, he don't buy 'em.—Harper's Bazar.

The island of La Costa, on the Florida coast, is being set out with cocoanut trees so rapidly that it will soon be one immense cocoanut grove.

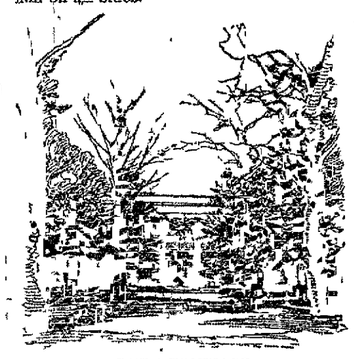
LOST IN PARIS.

A LETTER DESCRIPTIVE OF THE NEW ORLEANS HEROS OLD HOME.

The Hermitage Is Now in a State of Sad Dilapidation—It Is Seven Miles Southwest of Nashville and Is Here Told by George E. Yenowine.

Special Correspondence.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 27.—"The Hermitage," the once famous home of Gen. Andrew Jackson, is in a state of sad dilapidation. A few weeks ago I visited the place, which is seven miles southeast of Nashville, in a beautiful section of country. In President Jackson's time it was one of the most beautiful estates in the south, in a high state of cultivation, with a fine residence on it, and every thing was kept in the most perfect repair. Turning from the main road, a little more than a mile leads to "The Hermitage." The old residence is back about 500 yards from the front gate and the driveway is between rows of stately cedar trees, long since past the prime of life. The estate was purchased some years ago by the state of Tennessee, but no effort at preservation has been made, and everything is in the middle stages of decay. The house slowly rotting down, the valuable contents covered with mildew and dirt, and the articles used by the sturdy old general slowly but surely disappearing. Ruin and desolation on all sides.

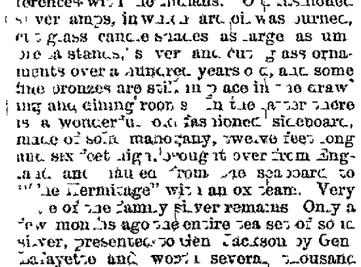


THE HERMITAGE

The residence is a long frame building with gables extending the full length of the front, with large round pillars, at short intervals, extending from the ground to the roof. Large square halls, running from the front doors up halls and down, clear through the house. To the left of the entrance hall is the drawing room, and back of it the old state dining room, and still further back of these living rooms. On the opposite side of the hall is the general's private room, in which he died, and many other smaller rooms. The paper on the walls has so long decayed that it is falling off, and the carpets, rugs and curtains are almost eaten to tatters by mouths and rats. Ghastly signs are evidences of the former luxury and magnificence of the place. The walls are covered with rare old portraits and pictures. In the drawing room are several from drawings entirely covered with mother of pearl. They are relics of a residence in the White House. In a small cabinet are scores of rare relics collected by the general during his eventful career. In a small wooden box I saw a bullet that was shot into the general's body during a youthful scrimmage, and cut out shortly before he was elected president. In one corner of the room are piled a lot of Indian tomahawks, war clubs, scalping knives and pipes of peace, presented to "Old Hickory" during conferences with the Indians. Old fashioned silver lamps, in which sperm oil was burned, cut glass candle sticks as large as umbrella stands, silver and cut glass ornaments over a hundred years old, and some fine bronzes are still in place in the drawing and dining rooms. In the latter there is a wonderful old fashioned sideboard, made of solid mahogany, twelve feet long and six feet high, brought over from England and hauled from the seaboard to "The Hermitage" with an ox team. Very little of the family silver remains. Only a few months ago the entire tea set of solid silver, presented to Gen. Jackson by Gen. Lafayette and worth several thousand dollars, was hauled away from the place by some impecunious relative. Some years ago a number of oil paintings were stolen or taken away from the house, and one of them is now owned by an old negro living in Nashville. A few weeks ago the somewhat startling discovery was made that this painting is an original Correggio, in a fair state of preservation and of priceless value. Unless some provision is made to keep together the personal property everything in and about the house will have disappeared within the next half dozen years. The old state carriage in which Gen. Jackson was wont to ride in his tours over the country is now in the east somewhere. At the time of his inauguration he rode from the Capitol to the White House in a carriage made entirely from wood out of the ship Constitution, presented to him by some enthusiastic admirers. This carriage has been hauled into the house and safely locked up in one of the big rooms.

* * *

Some distant relative of the former owner is permitted by the state to live in part of the old mansion. He was not at home the day I visited the place and I was shown around by an old negro servant, Alfred by name, who is 85 years of age, the sole survivor of the old Jackson household. He is white headed, very lame and feeble, but possesses a remarkable memory and talks in the most affectionate manner of his old master. "Me and Yaus Andrew was born in them two cabins you see right over yonder," he said to me, pointing to a couple of old rickety log cabins a few yards back of the Hermitage, "and when I dies de las member of de Jackson family is gone." The cabins were used by Gen. Jackson and his slaves before the Hermitage was built. Alfred was Gen. Jackson's last body servant and accompanied him to Washington at the time of his inauguration. He says it required three weeks to make the trip in the old family coach. The old servant tells of many interesting events that took place at the Hermitage. He has the liveliest recollections of Gen. Lafayette's visit, and says that a great barbecue in celebration of the event was spread in the front yard, the tables extending from the house to the front gate. In the center of the table was a cheese weighing 400 pounds, and whole oxen, sheep and pigs were roasted by the score. All of the great people in the south were present. Alfred says that his father, George, was Gen. Jackson's driver and his most trusted servant. His account of his old master's death is very pathetic.



JACKSON'S BIRTHPLACE.

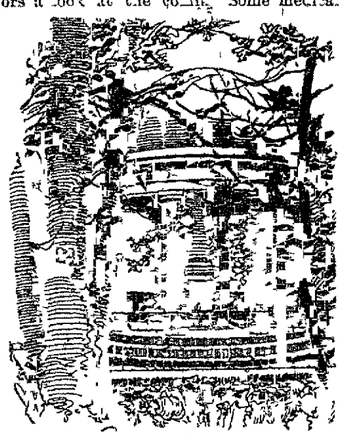
"The general was mighty sick," he says, "and early one morning the doctor sent me to Nashville to get six bottles of gin. When I got home they said old master was dying, and all the negroes crowded into the house to see him and tell him good-by. The doctors told them that they must all get out, but the general raised up and says, 'Let 'em stay, I want to see 'em.' My father was sitting on the bed holding the general's head on a pillow. The general then says, 'George, let my head down—I'll rest easier,' and these were the last words he ever said. When the pillow was taken out and his head straightened out he closed his eyes and died without a struggle."

* * *

It will be remembered that Gen. Jackson fought a duel with a man for making some scandalous use of his wife's name. The old servant says he fairly adored his wife, and in substantiation he led me to the tomb where the remains of the general and his wife rest. The graves were cut in a bed of solid masonry under a stone canopy supported by stone pillars. "There," said Alfred, pointing to a slab over Mrs. Jackson's grave, "read what's on that stone—it was wrote by de general himself." The inscription, cut in old fashioned letters with some few words misspelled, and many letters omitted, and recut above the words where wanting, is as follows:

Here lie the remains of Mrs. Rachael Jackson, wife of President Jackson, who died 22d December, 1828, aged 61 years. Her face was fair, her person pleasing, her temper amiable and her heart kind, she delighted in relieving the wants of her fellow creatures, and cultivated that divine pleasure by the most liberal and unpretending methods. To the poor she was a benefactor, to the rich an example and to the wretched a comforter. Her piety went hand and hand with her benevolence, and she thanked her Creator for being permitted to do good, a being so gentle and yet so virtuous. Slander might wound but could not dishonor. Even death, when he tore her from the arms of her husband, could but transport her to the bosom of her God.

"Yes, I will remember when she died," uncle Alfred continued, after I had read the imposing epitaph. "The hearse was all painted up, the trunks strapped on behind the driver in his place and everything was ready to start for Washington. All at once the mistress was taken sick. The general was in a big hurry and the horses were kept hitched a long time and the next day. That day she died and late in the afternoon was buried. The general was most heart-broken. After the grave was filled he walked a willow tree and cut off four switches, and stuck one in each corner around the grave. When he said it was over, got in the carriage and says 'George, drive me to Washington as fast as de hosses can go!' The four switches to which Alfred referred are now four immense willow trees 60 years old. The tomb is under the shade of these trees. It is like many of the big southern tombs and is shown in the illustration. The stone covering over "Old Hickory's" remains was originally planted on a pivot and could be swung open to allow visitors a look at the coffin. Some medical



JACKSONS' TOMB.

students made an unsuccessful attempt once to steal the body and after that the grave was filled with sand and covered over with solid masonry. Around the tomb are are a number of graves of the relatives and friends of the ex president. The little graveyard is in one corner of the family garden, and it was shown flower beds laid out and rose and fruit trees planted by the general's own hands.

I asked Alfred what kind of a slave owner Gen. Jackson was. He said he was the kindest in the world and was greatly loved by all of his negroes. So much has been told of Old Hickory's iron will and wild profanity that I asked the old man if Gen. Jackson ever swore any. "Not a word," he promptly replied. "When he was mad or vexed he would run his hands through his long hair and say: 'By the Eternal God,' and when he did that you must just know that everybody had to git about."

In the whole south there is probably not a more interesting place or a point of equal historic interest, and it is to be regretted that "The Hermitage" is so rapidly going to decay and ruin.

G. E. YENOWINE.

THE SOUTHERN COLONEL.

His Novel Method of Measuring Gentility, Etiquette and Local Hospitality.

Special Correspondence.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—Several weeks ago information and a sec-and-buffet car on the coast line railway took a Gotham journalist to one of the most attractive of the not very numerous Atlantic seaboard cities which erect their temple spires and minarets between Hampton Roads and the insalubrious Florida Keys. He had been corresponding for a long while with a well known newspaper proprietor in that section of our diversified country, but had never met his talented, genial, esteemed and prosperous southern contemporary face to face. So he called upon him, without ceremony, and found the area string hanging out.

When this visit was made, Col. Rodgers (which, by the by, isn't his name) was profuse in hand shaking and kindly words of welcome. The New York man could plainly see, however, that he had dropped in upon the right friend at the wrong moment. It was, in fact, the colonel's busy day, which, as a regular thing, comes to him about six times every week. Yet there was much to be talked of and over; notes to be compared, affairs of common interest to be discussed, and a commodious, finely appointed public house to be inspected by the New Yorker. He tried hard to beg off, but the hospitable colonel said:

"You came almost a thousand miles to see me, major, and found me up to my ears in business. It's always this way down here. However, I'll find time enough to treat you as a gentleman should be treated. There is a committee waiting on me, inside (pointing to his private office), a couple of dozen letters to write or dictate, and a big advertising contract to be revised; but I can give you half an hour, anyhow. Come up stairs, I'll show you our plant, and we can chat as we go along."

So nimbly mounting a steam elevator they went to the roof of a lofty building, and for five minutes gazed north, east, south and west, at the really picturesque municipal length, breadth and boundaries; at the suburban landscapes and the tortuous sun reflecting river sweep, with the gleaming, billowy ocean beyond. Then, floor by floor, they descended until the outer portal was again reached and a hearty mutual parting grasp mingled in.

It was while they were slowly coming down stairs that a boy employed in the office stepped close to the colonel's elbow and quietly said:

"They are waiting for you, sir, to make a quorum."

"Yes, yes," replied the urbane and methodical colonel, "I'll be with 'em directly. Tell 'em to wait for me—ten minutes."

Another department was shown to the New Yorker, and again came a messenger. This time it was a demure, shy, Irish deep style of desk clerk, who spoke with bated breath and cringing humbleness. His superior looked at him exactly as he would at a cylinder roll of ordinary blank paper.

"I'll be there—in fifteen minutes, Mr. Crookspine. They must be patient."

He dismissed the cat treading clerk with an authoritative wave of his hand and turned into another room. The New Yorker, following him, felt somewhat complimented, but wisely kept his own thoughts undotted of words. Finally, the entire upper part of the publishing house had been explored. A visit was then made to the cellar, where a rapid, web perfecting power press and other improved mechanical devices came in for a share of admiration. As they were on the stairs leading from the basement to the first floor, one of the committee men rushed to the top step and hurriedly exclaimed:

"Colonel, we've been waiting twice the time you sent word to us. What in the world keeps you so long?"

"Hello, general, is that you? Howdy?" said the nonchalant colonel. "Very sorry, my dear sir, but I can't be in two places at once, you know. Ah, allow me to have the pleasure! Gentlemen, you must become acquainted. Major, this is one of our southern men, Gen. Bob Wilson. He owns the largest and best rice plantation on our river, and in fifty counties round is noted for his easy, graceful and courtly manners. There, you needn't blush, general, for you know as well as I do that you are never in too much of a hurry to forget your native politeness. Shake hands with my newspaper friend, Maj. E——, of New York, general. He's a royal good fellow and has a right smart reputation up north. About twice in a quarter of a century he comes to see me. Then I devote myself to him. Well, I won't detain you, general, from the committee. Tell 'em I'm with 'em in short order. Say twenty minutes, general!"

The general had nervously—rather spasmodically—touched the major's finger tips, and then fled to report progress. After a momentary chuckle, which shook his good natured anatomy, the colonel remarked, with quaint, peculiar impressiveness, and in a dry, crisp tone:

"You see how it is, major. They must wait or have no meeting, for I'm chairman of that committee and have all its business in my head and coat pocket. Now, it would never do for me to be remiss in entertaining a real, live, flesh and blood New Yorker, who honors me with his first visit after twelve years of mail and wire intimacy. Why, I can see those other fellows and talk 'em deaf, dumb and cross eyed every hour any day, but let me tell you, major, that southern gentility, etiquette and hospitality are sacred obligations which must be maintained if all the committees north of old Tybee die of neglect. Oh, yes, the boys will wait. The general will make 'em wait. He's never in a hurry after he's had one of my sledge hammer hints.

Being duly convinced of the practical utility of the colonel's system for graduating precious moments to the emphatic requirements of good breeding whenever a stranger was within his gates, the Manhattaner bowed his appreciation, took his leave and spared that vocative committee at least fourteen of the ultimate twenty minutes.

H. C. L.

"Who's Afraid."

A celebrated photographer while making pictures along the rough coastline of New England, set his camera to take the view of a couple row of rocks off York Beach, Maine, with the waves dashing over them when three sunny aged children appeared on the scene from behind the rocks where they had been hidden from view, running toward the water as though to plunge into the surf and by accident halted directly in front of the camera as ready set when a clear, manly voice from a distance rang out the warning to the younger child, "My darling, don't go near the water!" They turned, each in characteristic pose, and the reply came from the little one, "Who's afraid?" Snap went the rubber tube of the camera, and the sunbeams had fixed forever a picture, picturesque, roguish and, withal, such a touch of nature as no artist's fancy could ever body forth.

By special consent of the parents, the Chicago and Northwestern railway company have invoked the "Art Preservative," and the picture, duly engraved upon steel by the celebrated engravers, John A. Lowell & Co., Boston, and copyrighted, forms the basis of one of the most beautiful and attractive souvenirs ever offered by a railway company to its patrons.

Many copies have been distributed free, but so great is the desire to possess one of these works of art that even the generous Northwestern cannot spare it.

Copies of this picture which is spoken of in art circles as a "modern classic" in connection with a chaste and ornate calendar for 1889, will be sent, postage paid, to any address, in return for 25 cents in stamps or postal note, or for two dollars nine copies will be sent, express free, to any point in the United States, by E. P. Wilson, general passenger agent, Chicago and Northwestern railway, Chicago.

Mexican News.

CITY OF MEXICO, November 3.—The Mexican International has decided to build a branch from Benito to Monterey connecting with Tampico.

A train on the Mexican railway carrying 93 prisoners was derailed. Twenty-three cars went down the embankment. Several persons were injured, and a fight between the guards and prisoners ensued.

There's intense excitement here over election news from the United States. Betting on the result is heavy.

In Milwaukee, yesterday, the building occupied by the wholesale grocery house of Jacob Weaner was gutted by fire. Loss $100,000. Insured. Three firemen narrowly escaped death by suffocation.

GREEN MOUNTAIN FALLS

Its Steadily Increasing Popularity as a Resort.

The Prosperous and Growing Town in Ute Pass.

What the Green Mountain Falls Company has Done.

A Handsome New Hotel Opened to the Public.

It was less than a year ago that the site upon which the town of Green Mountain Falls now stands was placed in the hands of Mr. W. J. Foster, who was then doing a real estate business in this city, to sell as a ranch property. The noise made by the ponderous locomotive drawing its train over the steep grades of the Colorado Midland was the only sound that awakened the echoes in the valley where is now situated the already famous resort. Mr. Foster's first visit to the property satisfied him that the place had a great future before it as a resort and a company was formed known as the Green Mountain Falls Town and Improvement company which purchased the property, laid out the town site, built a magnificent hotel, stores, water works and in other ways improved it and started it on the road to fame. A GAZETTE reporter boarded the train known as the "Suburban" on the Colorado Midland yesterday afternoon and an hour later stepped off the cars at Green Mountain Falls. The variety, wildness and grandeur of the scenery which meets the eye is beyond the power of pen to describe. A beautiful valley with its grassy and flower enameled carpeting slopes gently up and forms a marked and effective contrast with the sombre appearance of the evergreens and the massive grey boulders on the towering mountains in the back ground. The sparkling waters of the Fountain thread their way down the valley and into a crystal lake which mirror-like reflects the deep blue over-hanging sky and the surrounding peaks. In the center of the lake an artificial fountain throws up a stream and a number of boats float lazily on the surface of the water. On a knoll to the left which slopes gently to the lake and depot, stands the large hotel which was begun last April and has just been completed. The building is a model in its way. Unique in its architecture and large and roomy in its dimensions. Built of wood; it is three stories high, the two lower stories being surrounded by broad piazzas upon which every room has an outlet by the way of low windows. The lower floor is devoted to offices, reading rooms, parlors and dining rooms of which there are two separated from each other by large sliding doors, and the kitchen, laundry and store rooms. The two upper floors are devoted to sleeping rooms both single and in suites. Under the two cupolas which cap the building are two large octagon shaped apartments, one of which is to be a smoking room and the other an assembly room for ladies. The hotel is supplied throughout with electric bells and lights and hot and cold water. No expense seems to have been spared where the comfort of the guests might be increased. Far up, back of the hotel through a trough hollowed out by the water, between Mt. Rebecca and Mt. Esther, the Green Mountain creek comes down the mountain side, hurrying in its mad course over rocks and boulders, forming a long series of falls. Up along the stream a narrow but well kept trail takes its steep and circuitous course to the summit of the mountains, every here and there a seat in some quiet and shady nook is provided for the weary traveler. It is proposed to build a tramway to be run by water power up this trail in the near future which will connect at the top with the wagon road to Pike's Peak. About half a mile above the lake the stream has been dammed and water works built from which pipe lines carry the water with a pressure of 88 pounds to the town below. The streets of the town are laid out rather with a view to picturesqueness than regularity. They wind along the banks of the streams and into the neighboring valley, forming attractive and pleasant drives. The grounds along the streets have been laid off into lots, many of which have been sold and on some of which cottages have already been erected or are in the course of erection. Last summer the many visitors to the falls were accommodated in tents which dot the mountain side and form a curious picture, their white tops contrasting strangely with the green of the surrounding trees. These tents, over a hundred in number, were all occupied during most of the summer, and even next year, when hotels and cottages will furnish more comfortable accommodations, it is probable that many will still prefer tents. Those who have been to the resort this summer and who return next summer will find many pleasant changes. A number of men are at work all over the place improving it. The big dancing pavilion is to be surrounded by grassy plots and the slope to the lake is to be sodded, electric lights are to be put in all through the parks, a fountain is to be placed in front of the hotel and the streets to be leveled off into driveways. Perhaps the prettiest of the latter is the one which follows the fountain in a gentle grade up the valley, now on one side of the stream, now on the other, to the peak above the town, where another stream comes down the steep mountain sides forming a series of precipitous falls which are in some respects grander than the Green Mountain. A large pavilion is to be erected here and a transfer omnibus is to run from the hotel. A dozen springs flow from the mountain at different points, some of which are sulphur and iron. The properties of these springs are said to be fully as valuable as some of those which are better known. It is impossible to estimate the great future of Green Mountain Falls as a resort. Situated as it is on the main line of the Colorado Midland with connections at this city with the great railroad lines from the east and from the Pacific slope it is easy of access from all points in the country. Nature has bestowed upon it the grandest and most magnificent scenery, dry, high and invigorating air, water in abundance, all of which make it truly a garden spot offering extraordinary advantages to the health and pleasure seeker alike. To natural gifts the Green Mountain Falls company has added everything that modern genius can improvise. The improvements made by the company have been carried on under the able management of Mr. W. J. Foster, the vice president and general manager, who deserves great credit for the sagacity he displayed in recognizing the availability of Green Mountain Falls as a resort.

Mr. F. E. Dow has lately become president of the company, and by the large amount of capital which he has invested done much to insure its financial stabi-

Public School Library.

The need of a public library has been long felt in Colorado Springs and it has often been a matter of comment by strangers that the city should be without such an institution. The pupils of the public school have been raising money all the year to add to their collection of books, and now the teachers have taken the matter in hand. At a late meeting of the Teachers' association a committee was appointed to formulate a plan which would interest a number of persons in the matter. It is hoped a thousand dollars can be raised and that the result will finally be a really good library. The report of the committee was as follows:

To the Members of the City Teachers' Association:

Your committee appointed to consider and report upon the library question brought before you at the last regular meeting of the teachers beg leave to recommend as follows:

1st. That we, the teachers of the public schools of Colorado Springs, unite with the pupils in an effort to increase the number of volumes in the public school library.

2d. That to this end the teachers instruct the pupils in the art of writing letters and addressing envelopes having in view the subject matter of the contents of the postal card hereafter referred to, and that each teacher suggest to the children the advisability of sending these letters to such distant friends as are likely to contribute to the library fund.

3rd. That 100 postal cards be procured and printed with the following subject matter:

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo.,
November ——, 1888.

MY DEAR..........

The pupils and teachers of the public schools of Colorado Springs have undertaken to raise $2000 for the purchase of books for their library to which the citizens may also have access. We confidently appeal to our friends throughout the United States for help. Will you not kindly send me 10 cents (or more if you can) for this worthy purpose? The money will be handed to my teacher immediately and credited to me. I am anxious to collect as much as possible. Please do not throw this aside as of no importance, but consider the matter and write me very soon.

Your friend,
....

School.............No.......,.......Street.

4th. That the City Teachers' association elect five of its members to select books for the library and purchase the same.

5th. That each teacher be requested to hand to the committee a list of books suitable for the library.

6th. That the children be requested to hand the funds to their teachers without delay.

7th. That the teachers elect a custodian for the funds.

8th. That the board of education be requested to contribute from school funds the sum of $500 to be devoted to this fund.

9th. That the city press be requested to lend their aid in forwarding the object in hand.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

E. J. NORTON,
E. K. LA BARTHE,
LILLIAN BARTLETT,
E. M. O. SCHOEPF,
E. L. BYINGTON, Committee.

The committee appointed to select books is as follows:

Prof. Byington, Mrs. La Barthe, Miss Norton, Miss Childs and Mrs. Schoepf.

George Cant & Co. have been making some extensive improvements in their place of business on Pike's Peak avenue. In addition to the handsome plate glass front mentioned some days ago, they have increased their store room by the addition of a building 25x50 feet, in the rear. The walls have been handsomely papered and new shelving put in. They would like all who wish to see what can be done in the way of handsome wall papering to call and look at their new rooms.

Messrs. J. W. Foster and Chas. Sprague of the Green Mountain Falls company left recently for the east, where they will employ themselves in advertising Green Mountain Falls and other El Paso county resorts.

IN THE COUNTY.

The Election in Colorado Springs and El Paso County.

How the Returns Were Made Public by the Gazette.

The Day After the Battle in the Springs.

The Vote of the County on President and Governor.

Some Figures and Estimates on the Judicial Election.

The election in Colorado Springs passed off very quietly. There were no unusual excitements although the deepest interest was displayed on all sides as to the result of the national, state and local tickets.

The registration was very heavy in Colorado Springs and the largest vote ever taken in the city was polled. At an early hour the workers and friends of all the tickets were at the polls working for party success. All day long carriages were running about in the interest of local candidates, and a great deal of hard work was done.

The Fourth ward as usual was the scene of the greatest interest of the day.

There was a spurious republican ticket put out in the morning and probably some of them were voted, but whether they were illegal or not is a question. They disappeared early in the day. There was a great deal of betting on the national result, especially after the bulletins began to arrive. Some very large sums were reported to have been wagered, reaching as high as a thousand dollars in some cases.

More interest was felt in hearing the returns than ever before. Both the El Paso and Colorado Springs clubs received the returns at their rooms; they were also shown from the roof of the Western Union telegraph office by means of a stereopticon. But far the greatest interest was shown in the GAZETTE'S bulletins, which were photographed on a large screen in front on Tejon street by means of a stereopticon. As fast as the returns were received both by the associated press and by special telegram they were given to the large crowd which assembled in front of the office. Whenever a dispatch was received favorable to any of the candidates his friends would send up a cheer. Many remained up in the cold for hours so great was the desire to hear. To relieve the tedium of waiting a number of cartoons were occasionally thrown upon the screen. A picture of a bandanna was always displayed preceeding good news for the democrats and a flag when republican news came in.

In the city the principal interest centered on the contest for district judgeship. Both the friends of Mr. Campbell and Judge Harrison were in the field early and worked late. The best of feeling prevailed.

There were 1778 votes cast in the four wards of the city, as follows: First ward, 351; Second ward, 504; Third ward, 437; Fourth ward, 486.

The vote was double what it was in 1884, and the judges had been unable to much more than generally started on the count at the hour of going to press.

EL PASO COUNTY.

COLORADO CITY.

There was a very agreeable disappointment in the result of the election in Colorado City. It had been prophesied almost universally that the city would cast its vote for the democratic ticket, but the result proved otherwise. Every one expressed the greatest satisfaction with the manner in which the election was conducted. Scratching was indulged in pretty freely. Large bonfires were built near the voting place and crowds anxiously awaited the result. There was a total vote of 421 cast in the precinct. This is an increase of more than double the vote of any other election. The vote as far as reported is as follows: Republican vote for electors was 242, democratic 184—a plurality of 58. Cooper's majority for governor is 65. Campbell's plurality for district judge is 52.

MANITOU.

The following special telegram was received from Manitou:

MANITOU, November 6.—Interest in the election has been intense throughout the day and nearly the full vote of the precinct has been polled. Considerable excitement was caused about five o'clock by the discovery of bogus republican tickets, and it is feared a number of them have been voted. The bogus tickets omit the name of John Campbell, candidate for district judge. A careful examination of the democratic ticket and the bogus republican tickets would indicate that they were printed at the same office and with the same type, the rule lines being the same, even to nashed and bent type.

MANITOU, 12.15 a. m.—The 258 votes so far counted give Harrison, for president, 187, Cleveland 51; for governor, Cooper 186, Patterson 52; for district judge, Campbell 128, Harrison 56.

EASTONVILLE.

Eastonville was the first precinct in the county heard from and only the pluralities of a few of the candidates were given. They are as follows: Republican presidential plurality 15; Evans, democrat, for legislature, 18; Campbell, 15; Cell, democrat, for county commissioner, 49.

HUSTED.

A special dispatch from Husted gives the following vote: Harrison electors 19; Cleveland 25; Townsend, republican, 13; Macon, democrat, 24; Cooper 14, Patterson 23; Campbell 17, Harrison 23.

MANITOU PARK.

The following is the vote in Manitou Park: Precinct No. 9—For president, Harrison 38, Cleveland 13, prohibition 7; Campbell 51, Harrison 3.

MONUMENT.

Cleveland 51, Harrison 116; Macon 50, Townsend 98; Patterson 52, Cooper 98; Evans 37, Ford 130, Taylor 31, Grafton 132; Cell 49, Woodbury 102; Harrison 29, Campbell 124; Schwanbeck 130.

FOUNTAIN.

Harrison 51, Cleveland 43, Fisk 7; Cooper 50, Patterson 43, Stover 8; D. W. Cell 81, Woodbury 5[illegible], Loomis 7.

Wednesday was a quiet day in Colorado Springs, the reaction from the excitement of election day seemingly having its effect on all. Republicans were generally feeling good and although inclined to be a little cautious about jubilating too soon, were congratulating each other upon the result.

The democrats were feeling correspondingly blue and while submitting with a good grace to the chaffing of the republicans, were anxiously watching and hoping for a favorable change in the returns. As if in sympathy with their hopes the weather turned cold and a light snow fell. It was a "cold day" anyhow.

All day long the judges in the Third and Fourth wards were counting the votes and it was not until 4 o'clock that the count was completed in the Fourth ward and 7 o'clock when completed in the Third. The tickets were very badly scratched and the vote very large, thus causing the delay. Both of these polling places are becoming too large to be handled expeditiously.

The following is the table as completed, giving the pluralities of the candidates:

CANDIDATES.	First Ward.	Second Ward.	Third Ward.	Fourth Ward.	Total vote.	Plurality.
For Presidential Electors—						
Republican electors	223	262	262	316	1063	487
Democratic electors	95	109	126	246	576	...
Prohibition electors	11	20	19	23	73	...
For Congressman—						
Hosea Townsend, R.	226	260	262	316	1064	490
Thomas Macon, D.	94	111	125	244	574	...
John Epps, P.	10	21	19	26	76	...
For Governor—						
Job A. Cooper, R.	227	261	258	314	1060	476
T. M. Patterson, D.	93	110	131	250	584	...
W. C. Stover, P.	10	12	7	23	171	...
For Lieut. Governor—						
Wm. G. Smith, R.	226	261	262	314	1063	487
John A. Porter, D.	94	109	127	246	576	...
W. R. Fowler, P.	10	22	18	23	73	...
For Secretary of State—						
James Rice, R.	230	263	261	315	1069	500
W. R. Barnhart, D.	90	108	126	245	569	...
W. W. Waters, P.	10	21	19	23	73	...
For State Treasurer—						
W. H. Brisbane, R.	228	251	258	312	1047	453
Fred Rohrer, D.	93	121	130	250	594	...
H. G. Shuck, P.	9	20	19	22	70	...
For Auditor of State—						
L. B. Schwanbeck, R.	228	260	258	312	1058	480
S. W. Keene, D.	90	110	129	249	578	...
W. A. Rice, P.	10	22	20	25	77	...
For Attorney General—						
S. W. Jones, R.	230	261	260	315	1066	49[illegible]
J. M. Abbott, D.	90	110	127	248	575	...
J. H. Boughton, P.	10	21	19	22	72	...
For Sup't Public Inst.—						
Fred Dick, R.	229	261	263	317	1070	498
J. H. Howe, D.	90	110	126	246	572	...
J. A. Smith, P.	10	21	18	23	72	...
For Regents of Univer'ty—						
C. R. Dudley, R.	230	265	261	316	1072	504
S. A. Giffin, R.	230	261	261	312	1064	...
Chas. Ambrook, D.	90	106	127	245	568	...
F. A. Chavez, D.	90	106	127	227	550	...
J. Keator, P.	10	21	19	23	73	...
D. W. Robbins, P.	11	25	19	49	104	...
For Judge Supreme C't—						
Long term—						
Chas. D. Hayt, R.	230	261	260	320	1071	500
M. B. Gerry, D.	90	110	128	243	571	...
A. W. Brazee, P.	10	21	19	23	73	...
Short term—						
V. A. Elliott, R.	229	262	259	315	1065	493
A. [illegible] Rising, D.	89	108	128	247	572	...
J. E. McCaskill, P.	10	22	19	23	73	...
For State Senator—						
C. E. Noble, R.	237	259	261	307	1064	510
S. D. Busey, D.	81	105	127	241	554	...
Wm. Bush, P.	11	25	18	29	83	...
For Rep. Legislature—						
H. H. Grafton, R.	229	263	261	315	1068	500
C. D. Ford, R.	228	260	262	315	1065	...
J. S. Evans, D.	88	110	125	245	568	...
A. R. Taylor, D.	86	105	127	238	556	...
J. B. Jackson, P.	10	19	19	24	72	...
W. B. Jones, P.	10	20	19	27	76	...
For District Judge—						
John Campbell, R.	2[illegible]6	236	244	273	969	243
Wm. Harrison, D.	111	152	161	303	727	...
For District Attorney—						
B. F. Garrison, R.	234	268	262	319	1083	507
G. L. Lorine, D.	90	111	125	250	576	...
For County Commis'r—						
J. C. Woodbury, R.	231	257	256	309	1053	493
D. W. Cell, D.	88	110	132	232	560	...
O. S. Loomis, P.	[illegible]	[illegible]	18	23	75	...
For Justice of Peace—						
A. L. Corman, R.	2[illegible]5	2[illegible]1	247	313	976	302
C. L. Reynolds, D.	118	172	139	245	674	...
For Constable—						
Long term—						
Wm. Saxton, R.	232	267	259	302	1060	426
Clem Williams, D.	85	105	[illegible]	308	634	...
Short term—						
Ro D. Redmond, R.	2[illegible]2	247	22[illegible]	2[illegible]2	955	355
For Road Overseer—						
E. W. Roberts, R.	227	249	269	319	1084	538
Wm. Iles, D.	93	125	108	220	546	...
For the amendment	...	...	...	...	...	...
Against the amendment	...	...	...	...	...	...

In the evening the GAZETTE displayed its bulletins on the screen in front by means of its stereopticon for an hour or more, but the weather was too severe for people to remain out to watch them.

Frank T. Lent, architect, has been recently engaged on the plans and specifications of a large stone residence which will be built at once at Austin Bluffs. Also plans, etc., for an enormous ranch barn have been made in Mr. Lent's office. The Falcon hotel, which is under Mr. Lent's care, is getting on finely and will be finished by Christmas.

Mr. Emil Winkler, of Denver, will give a series of six afternoon concerts in this city during the coming season, provided a sufficient number of subscriptions can be obtained in advance. He will have the assistance of Miss Charlotte M. Robinson, soprano; Dr. F. C. Pennington, violinist, and others from this city and Denver. It is proposed to give the concerts monthly, time and place to be announced as soon as possible. The price of subscription tickets for the series will be $5.00. It is requested that those who are willing to subscribe will either personally or by letter notify Dr. F. C. Pennington, 2 North Nevada avenue, before November 10th, as the number of subscriptions received up to that time will determine whether or not the concerts can be given. The tickets will be placed on sale in a convenient location, so that subscribers will have no trouble in obtaining them.

The Catholic fair closed last week and in many respects it has been a complete success. The ladies in charge have netted a very nice sum of money to aid the new church building. The voting the last night was very spirited. In the contest for the gold headed cane to be voted to the most popular candidate for district judge, Judge Harrison received 527½ votes and Hon. John Campbell received 532½. The silver firemen's trumpet was voted to the hook and ladder company. The vote stood: Hooks, 864½; Matt France Hose, 86½; B. F. Crowell Hose, 21; College Hose, 18; Jackson Hose, 10. The following articles were raffled: The burro and saddle by L. Mahar; rifle by John Quinliven; bronze clock, Katie Sullivan; bronze lamp stand, A. Duey; set of Chambers' encyclopedias, Mary Heyden.

George Witherill, the murderer of McCuen on the Canon City road and whose crime has so greatly disturbed the community of Canon City, was brought to this city on Friday the 2nd, and lodged in the county jail. He was heavily ironed, and a guard was kept at the jail during the time he was there. The officers were afraid to take him either to Canon or Pueblo. They returned him to Denver in the morning accompanied by Sheriff Jackson.

The "Hub" offered a prize of a handsome hanging lamp for the fattest baby presented at the store at 3 o'clock last Saturday afternoon. Over a dozen babies were presented but the prize was awarded to Mrs. Keller of 518 East Boulder street whose child weighed 24 pounds. All of the children were there at the same time and there was not a business man on North Tejon street who had nerve enough to act as judge on the matter and it had to be settled by actual weight.

Art Loan Exhibition.

The Art Loan exhibition, after a run of over three weeks closed last Monday with a very successful impromptu musical entertainment by Dr. F. C. Pennington, Miss Fricker, Mrs. Noble, Messrs. Wood and Seymour. The Art Loan has been in all respects but the financial a grand success, and towards its close it became highly appreciated and was well attended. Probably there has never before been seen such a splendid collection of fine art works in the west. Several eastern connoisseurs have unhesitatingly given it as their opinion that the showing was a splendid one—and one which would have been highly appreciated in any of the eastern cities. There were probably in all about fifteen hundred visitors. Over four hundred catalogues were sold and some ten pictures were sold, as follows: "Indian Beach," by Charles Craig, oil, $30; "Roses," by Marie Metcalf, water color, $40; "Tromso, Norway," etching, T. C. Parrish, $9; "Dawn from the Foothills," etching, T. C. Parrish, $8; "A Misty Morning," etching, C. A. Platt, $18; "Off the French Coast," etching, by T. C. Parrish, proof $10; "A Misty Morning," Platt, duplicate, $12; "Off the Coast," T. C. Parrish, etching, $10; "Dordrecht," C. A. Platt, $21; "Winter on the Plains," T. C. Parrish, $5.

As a sufficient number of tickets for the raffle of "The Merry Shoemaker," by Orfei, as well as for "The Procession of Flowers," by Mrs. Hill, were not sold, these two works will go to the Consolidated Stationery company's store where tickets will be for sale until the full number has been purchased, when the raffle will take place.

To-day the pictures will be taken down and to-morrow they will be returned to their respective homes, where they will no doubt be gladly welcomed by their owners whose homes have been denuded for the past three weeks. Many expressions of gratitude have been heard during the exhibition to these kind owners and connoisseurs who have so kindly given the public an opportunity to enjoy these art treasures.

City Council.

The first session of the city council for November was held Monday night with Mayor Stricker in the chair and Aldermen Stevens, Stubbs, Lennox, Skinner and Lawton present.

After the reading of the minutes and other routine business a petition of the tax-payers of the city west of the Monument was read praying for an electric light over the mesa bridge. The matter was referred to the committee on streets, alleys and ditches.

Alderman Skinner, from the committee on sewers, reported in the matter of Scott & Co., complaining of the Colorado Heating company for doing plumbing work on the sewers without a license, that the matter be laid on the table. The report was adopted.

The report of the city engineer giving an estimate for the construction of a line of sewer on the west side of Cascade avenue was read. The estimate is that the line can be completed for about $2500. After considerable discussion it was decided that action in the matter be postponed until the next regular meeting.

Alderman Lawton, from the committee on streets, alleys and ditches, reported in favor of making the under-crossing of the Rio Grande railroad in the south part of the city at Nevada avenue.

On motion the proposition of the railroad to put in the abutments was accepted upon condition that they make the bridge thirty feet wide.

Alderman Stubbs, from the committee to which the matter was referred, reported that it was thought best not to create the office of sewer commissioner, but to assign the duties of the position to some of the other city officers.

Alderman Lennox of the police committee reported that the charges preferred against Officers Atkinson and Chapman were unfounded, but recommended that Officer Ballou be discharged. The report was accepted.

On motion the petition for the extension of the water mains in block 83 was granted.

The reports of the police magistrate and the city treasurer were received and read.

On motion the rules were suspended and an ordinance amending an ordinance concerning sewers was put upon its passage. The ordinance was then read and passed.

The following bills were read and allowed:

David McShane	$1651 00
M. J. Wilson, hauling	75
A. McCreery, same	4 55
H. I. Reid	27 35
Thomas Henderson, hauling	4 25
E. W. Roberts, work on sewers	50 22
Engineer's salary	217 20
G. S. Barnes	128 27
A. Dixon, labor	20 40
W. R. Roby	4 40
Thomas Saidler	59 75
H. Bolthoff Manufacturing Co	4 50
H. C. McCreery, money drawer	4 60
El Paso Electric Co	127 50
S. M. Ditz, blacksmithing	11 45
Morris Novelty works	390 75
Union Ice Co	3 25
Reynolds & McConnell	128 94
Colorado Coal & Iron Co	16 24
Reservoir work	178 90
Street and ditch work	26 40
James Starr	8 00
C. J. Wright	1 35
Public grounds and buildings	22 00
Frank Finnigan	16 32
D. A. Russel	15 50
Russell & Alexander, pipe	19 38
J. T. O'Brien	2 70
Water account	207 75
Street and ditch work	385 90
E. S. Bumstead & Co	58 25
E. W. Roberts, hauling pipe	17 50
E. W. Roberts, same	15 00
W. T. Douglas, cemetery work	10 00
E. D. Redmond	26 28
E. S. Bumstead & Co	17 60
Chas. Nigran	36 00
P. Downs, hauling	12 15
Fire department	50 00
St. John & Marsh Co., lumber	69 24
Salary roll	1023 31

On motion of Alderman Skinner it was decided that no more permits be granted for the laying of mains in towns outside of the city limits.

The council then adjourned.

The Wool Markets.

Coates Bros. give the following quotations for wool: Markets continue firm. Holders are only selling when they can get full values, and many are indisposed to sell at present. Some manufacturers are buying more freely while others are waiting. All interested in wool are looking to the result of the election and as to which policy will be supported by the country. But when this is decided, it will remain for congress to carry out the will of the people; and it will probably be many months before any action will be had to change existing laws. The situation must, therefore, continue for some time under the present tariff, but with the election settled, it is to be hoped that confidence may be maintained in the values of wool and woolens, and that trade may improve. Best washed fleece is firm and in small supply. Worsted wools are closely sold up. Territory wools sell well when light and bright, but short, heavy, dark wools, are always difficult to move except at comparatively low figures. The quotations for Colorado and New Mexico are as follows:

COLORADO.

Medium and fine, choice	21@25
Medium and fine, average	20@21
Common and quarter blood	18@20
Coarse, carpet	15@16

NEW MEXICAN, FALL CLIP.

Choice improved	20@23
Partly improved	19@20
Coarse, carpet, light	15@16
Coarse, carpet, heavy or sandy	12@15
Black	15@16

LETTER LIST.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Colorado Springs, El Paso county Colorado, for week ending Nov. 2nd, 1888:

GENTLEMEN.

One cent due on each.

Acker, Jas
Amsdon, Henry
Bartlett, E L
Bartlett, Louie
Brown, W H
Carson, Charley
Clifford, Z Z
Coats, Rawson
Cooper, R E
Crouse, E A
Devan, William
Dougherty, Eugene
Faith, William H
Foss, John
Gaugler, H E
Gist, N
Goggin, T J
Gordon, George R
Harrison, Willie
Harvey, John
Hicks, David
High, S M
Howe, L N
Hubbard, P A
Hunt, F C
Johnson, John
Johnstone, C Jeffrey
Kane, B E
Lockhart, Edgar
Marshall, C A
Miller, Barry E
McCuen, E E
Obrems, Jacob
Owen, E M (2)
O'Neil, Geo
Parks, Henry
Pavesich, Ivan
Riley, Frank
Roby, W A
Russell, S H
Seeley, John
Small, Richard
Smith, C B
Smith, Frank
Soenson, Gus
Southern, W D (2)
Shugert, R B
Tilden, H L
Tispin, E O
Thompson, C B
Tucker, George
Wait, A R
Webb, A K
Weston, James P
Winslow, Ewin B
Youngmickle, B O

LADIES.

One cent due on each.

Caloway, Mrs M C
Chapman, Miss Birdie
Cox, Miss Amy
Cook, Miss Marion
Garmoll, Mrs A D
George, Mrs S D
Harper, Mrs Alice
Hayward, Mrs C N
Hughes, Mrs C C
Ignatia, Le Mary
Kipps, Mrs.
Knapp, Mrs Mary J
Lewis, Mrs V
Miller, Mrs Bessie
Mitchell, Mrs W R
McGuire, Miss Mary
Nelson, Miss Etta
Odenheimer, Mrs A A
Pendgast, Mrs E (2)
Priestley, Mrs E M
Richards, Miss Jennie
Ryan, Miss Mary
Saint, Miss Ella
Smith, Mrs E S
Soderstraam, Miss Mary
Soister, Mrs E
Starkweather, Miss Alice
Valentine, Mrs Fannie
Vennoffer, Mrs. Mary

FOREIGN.

McGimsie, G C
Meagher, Joseph

DEAD LETTERS RETURNED TO WRITER.

Adams, Sylvester
Brain, Emma
Brown, Anne D
Edwards, S F
Finley, Mrs L
Friend, Nellie
George, R A
Merick, W H
Morgan, Mrs Jennie
Moore, Ernest
McCauley, A C
McDonell, Chas S
Nolens, F
Parsons, Loraine E
Roberts, C
Stewart, U G
Scheibert, Chas
Seller, Frank
Stone, S S

PACKAGES.

Dixon, P B
Haynes, E E

To obtain any of these letters the applicant must call for "advertised letters," and give the date of this list. If not called for within two weeks they will be sent to the dead letter office.

ROBERT A. MEEK, P. M.